





# Kinnock scorns the Tories and lays out his priorities

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

NEIL Kinnock yesterday accused the government of "juggling" with the economy for its own political ends without making any long-term strategic plans. The Labour leader said that the electorate would not be taken in with the idea that the economy "looked OK" because of the usual pre-election "spasm of relaxation".

With the Labour party due to unveil its policies for government under the banner of "Opportunity Britain" tomorrow, Mr Kinnock scolded the attempt by John Major and the Conservatives to assume the mantle of the party that most believed in opportunity.

"The basic difference is that we mean it and they do not mean it," Mr Kinnock said when challenged on the similarities of the two approaches. "Mr Major and his colleagues have been sitting round that cabinet table — Mr Major for four years, his colleagues for longer — and they have been eroding the provision and means of increasing opportunity for the individual and the community."

He said: "If there is any idea associated with me in particular it is the idea of opportunity, of nourishing people's capabilities, of seeing that they are properly cared for by means of the collective resources of the community."

Attacking Mr Major, he said: "We hear that he is in favour of the opportunity society, the classless society. This is the man who was the minister of state for social security who invented the social fund... it is an outrage. This is the man who presided over the management of public expenditure as the health service and the education system became critically underfunded. This is the man who held 15 per cent interest rates for a year."

Measures to improve education and training and to build a new partnership with industry will form the core of the Labour policy document and the basis of the election manifesto. A Labour government's priorities would include a new training bill obliging employers who take on school-leavers to train them, raising training standards, and ensuring that government money for training schemes was spent on courses that produced qualifications.

The 20,000-word document, the successor to *Looking to the Future*, will be approved at an all-day meeting of the Labour party's national executive today, and will be launched by Mr Kinnock tomorrow.

Mr Kinnock was speaking on the Radio 4 programme, *The World This Weekend*, while Mr Major was being interviewed on television. Mr Kinnock denounced the government's £140 poll tax reductions as a fraud and acclaimed his party's alternative fair rates plan.

"A property-based tax system that has built into it the ability to relate obligations to pay to ability to pay is the best of the bunch," he said.

Pressed on whether Labour would rate-cap high-spending authorities, Mr Kinnock said that Labour's plan to introduce annual elections for councillors would be the best of all disciplines. "Nothing concentrates the mind and conduct of a democratic politician more than the fact that they are frequently having to account for their action to the local electorate."

In a reference to Lambeth Mr Kinnock said he had no compunction over "putting outside the area of the party" councillors who brought the party into disrepute.

He said there would be no compulsion on the new grant-maintained schools to return to the public sector but they would be entitled to do so.

The possibility of Labour winning overall control in the general election with an 8 per cent swing was "very much on", he added.

Melinda Wittstock, page 1  
Ronald Butt, page 14  
Letters, page 15



Rapt attention: spectators protected against the cold at Fenner's cricket ground yesterday, where Cambridge university was playing Lancashire. Around the country, temperatures dropped by up to 20F to around seasonal averages, bringing an abrupt end to the mini-heatwave with little chance of it returning in the next few days

## Wardens' role may not be the ticket for new policeman

By STEWART TENDLER, CRIME CORRESPONDENT

THE traffic warden, that humble and much-maligned figure on the urban landscape, is about to come under the scrutiny of the Audit Commission. The commission is hoping to use the warden's role to prompt a debate on a realistic job description for Britain's police.

In the latest investigation in a four-year study of provincial police work, the commission is planning to examine how police use their traffic-warden units and question whether such work should be given over to local authorities. In London a number of local councils have already taken over traffic-warden work from Scotland Yard.

At a time when there is increasing pressure on the

police to use wardens to improve traffic flows, the commission believes the warden manpower of many forces is below strength. The investigation will examine the management of wardens and use the study as a vehicle to raise questions over what general role the police should assume in the late 20th Century.

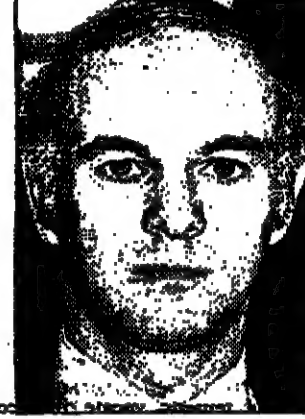
Bill Guy, currently heading the commission's police work, said it planned to use the investigation as a vehicle to look at the boundaries of police work. "At the moment the police often had functions which they shared with other agencies, such as the social services. They had a responsibility with other agencies for crime prevention and were currently under pressure to do something about it."

But were these police functions? Could they be done better by someone else? "It's worth standing back and saying 'What do we want a police force for?' We need to have a clearer definition of what police are doing to get an idea of the quality of service," said Mr Guy. It would then be possible to fashion the quality-of-service contract which both the government and the Labour Party were now talking of creating between the public and police.

The investigation will lead to the eleventh paper the commission has produced on the police. According to Howard Davies, commission controller, what has emerged so far shows methods for assessing what the police do, how they use their energies and what they achieve, remain woefully primitive.

The commission's investigations have shown doubts over the responsiveness of the 999 system, a waste of police-training property, a lack of realism in charging for police services and mismanagement in buying clothing. Only a quarter of police work, it has discovered, is scrutinised for efficiency.

The commission's path has not been strewn with roses, but criticisms have been taken up. It is supported by some of



Davies: methods for assessing police primitive

the most senior chief constables and others read its reports with care, for they can prove highly embarrassing and revealing even for the man in command.

Last year the commission concentrated on management and funding, taking an iconoclastic swipe at the philosophy which powers the machinery of the police service. They have brought into question not only the way the police run themselves but how they are controlled from county halls and Whitehall.

Given the inefficiencies of the service and its huge cost tight controls would seem a reasonable response. Instead the Audit Commission argues that control stifles flexibility and prevents local officers responding to demand. They would now like to see a series of major reforms. At the very top the Home Office and the Department of the Environment should review the government contributions to police costs, which now run to almost 70 per cent of the total budget.

Police authorities should treat chief constables as adults and free their purse strings. Chief officers could in turn have more confidence in their own commanders. Forces should streamline their bureaucracy, releasing funds and decisions to officers at local level. Matched with a shrewd, realistic definition of police work, officers could then give the public the service they promise.

## Retrial sought in Bowbelle hearing

THE Crown Prosecution Service is today expected to seek a retrial after a jury failed to reach a verdict in the case of Captain Douglas Henderson, who is charged with failing to keep a proper lookout on the dredger Bowbelle, which collided with a pleasure boat two years ago with the loss of 51 lives (Ray, Clancy writes).

Captain Henderson, aged 33, of Newcastle upon Tyne, who denied the charge, has been charged with failing to keep a proper lookout on the dredger Bowbelle, which collided with a pleasure boat two years ago with the loss of 51 lives (Ray, Clancy writes).

There is to be a series of meetings, including one with the police officers involved in preparing the case.

If the retrial goes ahead, the case would be listed immediately on the court schedules but is unlikely to be heard for several months. The alternative would be for the CPS to offer no evidence against Captain Henderson and the charge, under the Merchant Shipping Act, that he endangered life by failing to ensure by all means that a proper lookout was kept, would be dropped.

On Saturday the jury at the Central Criminal Court indicated to the judge that there was no prospect of arriving at a verdict. They were dismissed on their second day of trying to agree on a verdict.

Survivors and relatives of those who died when the Thames cruiser the Marchioness sank after the collision near Southwark bridge, said they were disappointed that no verdict had been reached. They called for a public enquiry and said further delays only added to the trauma they were suffering. A report by the Marine Accident Investigation Bureau has not been made public.

At the trial the prosecution alleged that the communication system between the Bowbelle's bridge and the bow was deficient and that Captain Henderson was at fault. Edmund Lawson, QC, for the defence, said that the prosecution had not proved its case.



Neil Kinnock, wearing a yarmulka, talks to Dr Lionel Kopelowitz, president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, after addressing the board yesterday. Later, at a remembrance service in London's Hyde Park, the plight of the Kurds was likened to the fate of the six million Jews who died in the Holocaust, as worshippers led by Chief Rabbi Lord Jakobovits paid tribute to the Jewish victims of the Nazis. Unlike the Kurds, the Jews who died did not have the attention of the world, he said. During the service, six candles were lit by women survivors of the Holocaust.

## Ulster killings fuel fears over talks

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

TWO more people were murdered in Northern Ireland at the weekend, underlining a sharp increase in violence as preparations begin for all-party talks.

Local politicians believe that the growing number of murders by Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries is not just the result of tit-for-tat attacks but an attempt by terrorists to undermine the talks.

Nine people have been killed in 15 days and 22 people have died violently in Northern Ireland so far this year. Since the troubles began about 2,871 people have lost their lives.

Police yesterday appealed to the public for information about the latest killings. Early on Saturday, Ian Sproule, aged 23, a Protestant, was shot dead by the IRA outside his home at Killen, Castlederg, County Tyrone. His father found him lying in the driveway in a pool of blood. He had no connections with the security forces and had returned only recently from Ireland to live with his parents.

The IRA claimed responsibility for Mr Sproule's death and alleged he was linked to the outlawed Loyalist group, the Ulster Volunteer Force. Police said there was no suggestion Mr Sproule had any connection with the UVF. The Democratic Unionist party described the murder as purely sectarian.

The body of the second victim was discovered on Saturday afternoon in an antiques shop in Lisburn, County Antrim. The IRA admitted killing Earnest McCrum, aged 61, an off-duty RUC sergeant.

Police went to the shop after a call to local media claimed the IRA had shot a policeman in the town. Mr McCrum was due to have retired from the police force later this year.

Meanwhile, Ireland's President, Mary Robinson, said yesterday that extending the hand of friendship to both communities in Northern Ire-

land was a high priority of her presidency. During an interview on BBC Radio Ulster's *Sunday Newsbreak* programme Mrs Robinson — in London today for the opening of the European Bank — said more cross-border contact and understanding was needed. She cited the example of the French and the Germans, who had come together, even though they had once killed thousands of each other. Nothing would give her more joy than helping to promote peace in Northern Ireland.

## First champion wins a place in crossword final

THE London B regional final of *The Times* Collins Dictionary crossword championship at the London Hilton yesterday was won by Roy Dean, the man who won the first championship in 1970 (John Grant writes). Mr Dean, aged 64, a writer and broadcaster from Bromley, Kent, solved the four puzzles in an average time of 124 minutes each.

Michael Trollope, aged 44, of Worthing, was second and Mr J.G.R. Stow, 59, of Henley-on-Thames, third. Fourth place went to Anne Kiggell, of Pangbourne. The London A

final on Saturday was won by Michael Warham, the national champion in 1986. Mr Warham, 49, a Flyb headmaster, completed the four puzzles in an average of 94 minutes. Another former national champion, Tony Sever, 46, was second, and a newcomer, Richard Rogan, 29, solved the four puzzles in an average time of 124 minutes each.

Paul Henderson, a criminal policy researcher at the Home Office, completed the last puzzle on Saturday in under four minutes — a record in recent years.

## For sale: one family's loved home of the last 800 years

THE Bigland Hall estate in Cumbria has been the ancestral home of one family for more than 800 years. Through direct descent, sometimes through the female line, the Biglands have lived there at least since 1161.

Their occupancy, reputed to be the longest by any family of an ancestral home in Britain, is nearing an end, however. The latest in the line, Richard Bigland, is selling the estate, at Newby Bridge, because increasing costs have made it impossible for the family to maintain it.

Mr Bigland, aged 52 and married with three sons, has lived there since the end of the second world war, when he was seven. His father, who was in the RAF, was killed in the final year of the war, a tragedy that proved to be a mortal, though delayed, blow for the estate too.

"If my father, a solicitor, had survived I believe we could still keep going," Mr Bigland said. The combination of his death and the "crippling death duties" that followed put the estate into

difficulties. "There is a great feeling of sadness, particularly after my mother struggled on her own to maintain the estate."

"It's the end of an era, the Bigland era, and I only hope that some really feeling person will take it on, with the staff, to keep it as it is," Mr Bigland said.

Until the war the Biglands were well off, but they were reduced to selling daffodils at the local market. About 20 years ago Richard Bigland, one of the first estate owners to introduce diversification, began a riding school and has since converted part of the hall to holiday flats and offered country sports, including clay pigeon shooting and archery.

After his experiences he remains sceptical of the

value of diversification, which has failed to save Biglands. Another alternative would be selling to the National Trust, but the trust invariably requires an endowment to guarantee future upkeep.

Biglands remains a traditional sporting estate, with a pheasant shoot and coarse and trout fishing on the two private lakes. The grade 2 listed hall, with its Georgian frontage and medieval structure behind, looks out over the lakes and across Morecambe Bay to a view that has scarcely changed over centuries.

Andrew Macpherson, of Knight Frank and Rutley, which is asking for £2 million for the estate, describes it as an extraordinary property because of its family history and the rarity of 1,000-acre estates in the Lake District.

"There has not been the opportunity to buy such an estate in the area in the last 10 years," he said. "I would expect it to be bought as a residential estate by someone who wants to continue the sporting amenities."

## Link with chairman denied

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

SIR Alex Alexander, the investment banker who is chairman of the Royal Opera House Trust, which raises funds for Covent Garden, denied yesterday that his relinquishing of the role had any connection with the retirement of the Opera House chairman announced last week.

He said his three-year period as trust chairman ended last September and he was asked to carry on for a fourth. "I agreed to do the extra year but only one year," Sir Alex said last night. "I have not resigned and I have made no announcements because no announcement has been necessary. There is no connection with Lord Sainsbury's decision to retire as chairman of the main board. I cannot help coincidences or people trying

to add two and two but it is flavour of the month to bash Covent Garden and all it stands for."

Last month some sponsors criticised facilities at Covent Garden, and last year Philip

Jones, financial director of the Royal Opera House, said that the recession might make the raising of new sponsorship more difficult.

"I could not disagree more," Sir Alex said. "You have only to look at the list of new sponsors in our programme, which includes Goldman Sachs and many more names; I for one see nothing but complete satisfaction and smiling faces among them."

Last year the trust raised more than £6 million to aid the Royal Opera House with its task of reducing its deficit, which stands now at £4.75 million. A new trust chairman is being sought and Sir Alex, who is European chairman of Lehman Brothers International, is canvassing a number of possibilities.



Sir Alex: "I have not resigned"

## Bodies of missing fishermen found by RAF crew

By JOHN VINCENT

TWO men who went missing during a fishing trip in the English Channel were found dead by the crew of an RAF helicopter last night, 30 hours after they were last seen alive.

Earlier, their upturned 17ft boat was found 25 miles south of Dungeness and west of Le Touquet. Three helicopters, one aircraft and six lifeboats had been involved in the search for the men, named by police as Brian Davis, aged 43, and his daughter's fiancé, Julian Turner, aged 23, both from Maidstone, Kent.

They were lost in rough seas after leaving Dymchurch, Kent, on Saturday afternoon. Their bodies were found within a mile of the spot where the boat was found.

In Staffordshire, two pilots escaped serious injury when their light aircraft collided in mid-air over Handsacre. One of the aircraft lost part of its tail and had to make a crash-landing.

Steven Roberts, aged 34, crash-landed his crippled biplane in a cornfield. Mr Roberts, of Ashby de la Zouch, walked away from the wreckage. Peter Tannuak, the other pilot, landed safely.

In Dyfed yesterday, a car carrying ten people hit the central reservation of the M4 near Llanelli, killing two and injuring eight. No other vehicle was involved.

In Buckinghamshire, a man drowned yesterday when he lost control of a tractor he was using to cut grass and careered into a river at Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes. The vehicle is believed to have overturned on top of him in the water.

In Somerset, members of a touring Romanian national rugby team faced possible prosecution after a shop in Taunton claimed that they went on a shoplifting spree.

In West Yorkshire, soccer players Paul Gibson and Paul Ellis had a lucky escape after falling out of the back window of the team coach as it travelled at 40mph.

## Volunteers search for missing girl

Hundreds of volunteers joined police and soldiers yesterday in a search of Bowbelle, a missing Down's Syndrome girl aged 21, who vanished six days ago and who police fear may have been abducted. The search of empty buildings, cliffs and fields, will continue today. She was last seen near her father's shop in Bridport on Tuesday.

Two men who were seen with Jo shortly before she went missing, have not come forward.

A 14-year-old girl with a mental age of seven was found safe and well in West Hendon, north London, yesterday, 48 hours after she went missing.

**Tree guarded**

Villagers at Preston, near Hull, are keeping a 24-hour guard on an old ash tree, focal point of the village, because they fear it will be pulled down to make way for a housing estate before the council can issue a preservation order. At the Deer Park at Berkeley, near Dursley, in Gloucestershire, however, an arsonist burnt down a 500-year-old oak tree yesterday in spite of the efforts of firemen.

**Four arrested**

Four men were arrested yesterday at a National Front meeting in Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, on Saturday, police said yesterday. About 25 National Front supporters clashed with 100 demonstrators after the meeting, which was held to organise the group's campaign in the forthcoming local government election. Police said that four men would face public order charges next month.

**Abortion offer**

One in three pregnant women over the age of 40 is automatically offered an abortion by their doctor, it was disclosed today. A survey of 346 women aged between 40 and 49 shows that tests for birth defects are rarely carried out before the offer, according to Dr Julia Berryman, a chartered psychologist at Leicester university.

During The Times survey a pre-40 test for Down's syndrome was offered to 33 per cent of women aged 40 and over. A survey of 346 women aged between 40 and 49 shows that tests for birth defects are rarely carried out before the offer, according to Dr Julia Berryman, a chartered psychologist at Leicester university.

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# One in four captains of industry want to jump ship

By TIM JONES, EMPLOYMENT CORRESPONDENT

ALMOST one in four chief executives from major European and British companies are thinking about leaving the boardroom to spend more time with their families.

A survey published today says that they are no longer willing to adopt the "workaholic" success at any cost ideology that exists in the United States.

Questionnaires completed anonymously by 118 chief executives and their spouses showed 24 per cent were considering launching their own companies, starting new careers outside management, taking early retirement, setting up as consultants or taking jobs at more junior levels.

The survey, in the latest issue of *PM Plus*, published by the Institute of Personnel Management, shows the level of disillusionment is even higher among those under 50, with 36 per cent considering an alternative lifestyle.

The survey suggests younger chief executives are more likely to have working wives increasingly demanding that they share domestic

responsibilities. The authors, Professor Gary Cooper and Valerie Sutherland, a lecturer in organisational psychology at Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology, reported: "This is a direct consequence of unrealistic corporate expectations of executive lifestyles, and the unnecessary and destructive pressures of forced organisational commitment, much of which has been brought over the Atlantic from the American corporate world."

Much of the pressure, the survey shows, comes from spouses who are concerned about the effect of work on their partner's health. More than 40 per cent believed that heart disease and "job burn-out" were real risks.

While only 37 per cent of chief executives rated work overload as a source of pressure, 62 per cent of spouses perceived it to be a real source of strain. However, only 17 per cent of spouses believed that the executive lifestyle was bad for family life, while 42 per cent actually considered it to be good.

Two-thirds of the chief executives said they worked about 12 hours a day and some up to 16 hours a day.

The authors say: "While the traditional aspects of executive stress, workload, time pressures and keeping up with new technology, are on the decline as job stressors, the quality of life issues are now in the ascendancy."

The authors suggest that, in addition to annual medicals, executives should have quality-of-life check-ups, work more from home, take six-month sabbaticals abroad with a subsidiary company and out unnecessary meetings and weekend working.

They add, however: "If anything, the recession is likely to exacerbate the sources of strain identified by the survey, with the fear of redundancy causing people at all levels to work increasingly long hours in an effort to demonstrate commitment."

Research at King's College London say recruiters are deliberately flouting guidelines introduced by the Institute of Personnel Management in January, aimed at eradicating "ageism".

A survey, reported in *Personnel Today*, says 80 per cent of managers think age limits in job advertisements are a justifiable way of deterring applicants with outdated skills and qualifications, while 90 per cent believe age limits are a justifiable job qualification.

## TUC tries to win greater influence

THE trade union movement is regrouping to maximise its influence on economic, social and industrial affairs, after a decade of heavy losses among the barricades against what it sees as a relentless attack by a hostile government, (Tim Jones writes).

Towards 2000, a policy document published today by the TUC, says that the "crude free-marketisers who dream of a society without unions have failed to turn their fantasies into reality", and adds: "We retain the loyalty of millions of working people who want to be consulted on what they cannot achieve alone."

In fact, union membership over the past ten years has fallen from almost 13 million to just over eight million. The document says that, unless membership and union influence increases, the movement will be unable to help "millions of individuals who will find themselves isolated and weak in the face of intense competition and a rapidly increasing pace of change".

The report was prompted partly by the financial difficulties of the TUC, which has introduced a voluntary redundancy scheme and reduced its activities to clear a £2 million deficit. The document makes it clear that increasing the TUC's membership and power in the workplace will be easier if a Labour government is elected.

"Both the TUC and the Labour party have taken the principled position that a new, fairer framework of Labour law requires that individual workers should be entitled, where a union is not recognised, to union representation on individual matters," it says. "Both are committed to the principle that statutory procedures should be available to enable recognition to be won from unwilling employers."

The car industry's top union leaders are to meet Albert Caspers, Ford's production chief in Europe, at his home in London on April 25, expected to cover the present world slump in car sales. It has fuelled fears among union officials that Ford is going to cut back on car manufacture in Britain.

## Tories blamed for 'criminal culture'

By RAY CLANCY

UNREPORTED crime has risen to a record level because the government's complacency has fostered a culture in which a crime is committed every two seconds, the Labour Party said as Crime Prevention Week was launched at the Tower of London today.

While showbusiness and sports personalities started the £4.5 million government campaign with stories of how they had been victims of crime, Roy Hattersley, shadow home secretary, unveiled his party's report, *Crime without Prevention*. He said it showed the Conservatives were no longer the party of law and order.

Eighteen million crimes were committed in 1990, unreported crime could be up to four times greater than crime reported by the police, and a crime was committed every two seconds, according to the survey of England and Wales. "Reported crime has risen by

90 per cent since 1978, yet the clear-up rate has decreased by 10 per cent. In 1978 someone could expect to be burgled every minute but now two burglaries take place every minute," said Mr Hattersley.

The campaign was a waste of money, he said. People wanted comprehensive action to stop crime.

The actress Beryl Reid, who was burgled while appearing on a live chat show, said television companies should not announce live show appearances. "These burglars watched me go off to do the Terry Wogan show and thought, 'she'll be gone for four hours'," Philip Schofield, the television presenter, said he had two briefcases stolen. "It was just stupidity. Putting it down and not keeping an eye on it."

Liz Gill, page 12  
Leading article, page 15



Court appearance: players in the first under-23 fives championships battle for honours at Eton College yesterday. This year marks the 150th anniversary of the first purpose-built fives courts at the college, although the game is believed to have originated in the 12th century

## Lamont to investigate his tenant

By BILL FROST

NORMAN Lamont, the Chancellor, said that if a Sunday newspaper report that his home at Notting Hill, London, was being rented out to a prostitute proved correct, he would take all steps to ensure she left.

Mr Lamont said in a statement: "My wife and I decided to let our house in Notting Hill. The tenants were found by reputable agents. Although I have never met the tenants myself, I can confirm that the references taken up included not only personal references but also references from solicitors, a bank and a building society. They were, or certainly appeared to be, entirely satisfactory."

"Needless to say, if the allegations in the *News of the World* article are true it is my intention to take all steps within my power to ensure that the tenants vacate this property," he said. "Should anyone publish anything which reflects adversely on me, or my wife, I shall have no hesitation in taking such steps as I consider necessary. All further enquiries should be referred to my solicitors."

The *News of the World* article emphasised that neither the Chancellor nor his wife knew prior to publication that the property was being used by a prostitute. The article claimed that the prostitute moved in to the house three weeks ago, after the Lamonts took up residence at 11 Downing Street.

## Smaller firms 'failing to protect the environment'

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH industry's record in tackling its environmental responsibilities is still very patchy, according to the man leading a crusade to turn industry green.

Tony Cleaver, chairman and chief executive of IBM UK, says that most large companies have accepted their responsibility to protect the environment, but many smaller businesses see it as someone else's problem or feel that they cannot afford to give it attention.

Mr Cleaver is chairman of Business in the Environment (BIE), the task force set up to raise environmental concern. Today he will join David Trippier, the environment minister, in Manchester to launch the latest BIE initiative, a series of regional seminars to help the business community understand new environmental regulations.

Mr Cleaver and his team of nine industrialists are trying to spread the message that caring for the environment is good for business. In November they produced an environmental guide for chief executives, accompanied by a video film featuring John Cleese and the Prince of Wales, founder-president of BIE. In June they will publish a manual to enable smaller companies to review their businesses environmentally.

BIE was launched in 1989. Is the message getting across?



Cleaver: "Green concern is good for business"

"It's very patchy," Mr Cleaver said in an interview with *The Times*. "Most of the large organisations really are now aware, and most of them are actively doing something. As you go down in size, though, there are still a lot of medium-sized and smaller businesses who either genuinely don't see it as their problem, or feel it's something they can't afford to give much attention to." A lot depended, he said, on having someone on the board taking a personal interest.

Mr Cleaver's conviction of the need for business to go green has several sources. As a businessman, he is conscious of business opportunities and dangers. He points out that the tightening of environmental regulations in many countries can provide chances to capture new markets. Those who fail to do so face, at the very least, the risk of flawed investment decisions. He reflects the green thinking in IBM, whose

American parent company produced a written environmental policy statement as long ago as 1971. Under his leadership the British arm has set itself demanding environmental targets, such as phasing out all CFCs used as cleaners in its computer production by 1993. It has pioneered in-company environmental debate, and has been a notable donor of money and computer equipment to green causes.

But Mr Cleaver's conviction is mostly personal. "I believe we have a responsibility to put back into the world more than we take out," he said. "If it's true that business creates the problems of pollution, it's also true that only business can solve them."

## Gummer may back whaling

BRITAIN may next month agree to the resumption of commercial whaling, outlawed since 1986, and face the anger of environmentalists (Michael McCarthy writes).

Caught in a dilemma, the government is likely to feel obliged to back whaling for the very reason it has opposed it: its insistence on adhering to scientific advice, which is now supporting some whaling within strict limits.

"All the British environmental and animal welfare groups will be shocked at any endorsement of whaling, no matter how limited," Allan Thornton, of the Environmental Investigation Agency, said.

Britain has been a staunch supporter of the whaling moratorium, agreed in 1982, because scientists accepted that various whale species were being driven to extinction as not enough was known about their numbers.

However, at next month's meeting of the International Whaling Commission in Reykjavik, both those issues will at last have been addressed after much scientific work, and the countries which wish to continue whaling - Iceland, Norway and Japan - will seek the lifting of the moratorium.

Official regional estimates of stocks are available for minke whales, the species all three wish to hunt, and scientists are putting the finishing touches to revised management procedures enabling limited hunting to go ahead on a renewable basis. If that is the case, the British government is unlikely to oppose it, a recent letter to MPs from John Gummer, the agriculture and fisheries minister, makes clear.

## Where history ends and the news begins

By PHILIP HOWARD

WE ARE still arguing about the point at which current affairs turn into history. The truth is that they are both part of a close-linked chain of our societies' past. The annual meeting of the Classical Association at Warwick university ended at the weekend with a stirring examination of events more than 25 centuries ago seen as current affairs and relevant today.

Was our first tragedian, Aeschylus, a male chauvinist shellback from the local equivalent of the Bruges group, or a radical democrat? In particular, did Aeschylus approve or disapprove of the reforms of Ephialtes, which stripped the conservative *areopagus* of its guardianship of the laws, and handed over government to a popular assembly and council?

Angus Bowie, of Queen's College, Oxford, argued that it is more useful to look at the likely reactions of his audience rather than to try to pin down the slippery Proteus of a great poet. In the *Orestia* the move from the chthonic justice of the Furies to an Olympian-human justice, still incorporating aspects of the old vendetta sanctions, can be read as a metaphor for the contemporary changes in the judicial system in Athens. One system gives way to another, but the earlier system is not obliterated. The losers are left with a subordinate but still crucial role. The mythical changes are beneficial in that the gains of the majority outweigh the losses of those deposed. If you must sign Aeschylus up into a political party (like Shakespeare, unlike party politicians, he saw all sides of an issue), you can put him down as a white hat.

Jenny March, of University College London, examined the many faces of Electra down the centuries, from guilt-haunted revenge murderer to feminist dancing with triumph until she dies of joy, as she does in Strauss's opera. Professor Derek Moseley, of Warwick university, examined the curious incident of the absence of words for neutrality in the ancient world. Richard Seaford, of Exeter, university asked why the god Dionysus makes so few and such brief appearances in Homer. Maurice Byrne, of Loughborough, showed what the ancient type, that most universal symbol of music, actually looked like and how it worked.

The conference has demonstrated in many fields how the classics are neither elitist nor irrelevant. They are our living roots, and they still run strongly just below the surface of the way we live now.

## ADVERTISEMENT

### THE GREAT MUSTARD CLUB MYSTERY

## IS 1991 CENSUS A CLEVER RUSE TO BOOST MEMBERSHIP?

ASKS IVOR STOREY, OUR INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER

ALERTED by my informant in Whitehall, I have uncovered a plot of national importance. If my sources are right, the 1991 Census is really a massive recruiting drive by the Mustard Club.

HOW DID you find out? I asked the Colonel resignedly. "Easy," I boasted, "I rang the appropriate Government department and they told me that a Census means the names and whereabouts of the whole population, young and old, are mustered every ten years."

COLONEL M—D was not pleased. "A careless slip of the tongue," he said.

'And I thought you could count on those Census people.'

I WENT straight to the top and confronted the Hon. Sec., the elusive Colonel M—D himself. At first he denied the charge. "Come Sir," I said, "Census day is April 21st... a Sunday. Is it a coincidence that it's



Last Census figures showed this featured strongly on tables of British population.

## Conflict over pace of change in a countryside idyll

ON Wednesday the Peak National Park, Britain's oldest, celebrates its 40th anniversary. While in many respects it has been a conspicuous success, it also encapsulates the problems and conflicts over the future of the countryside.

Its 542 square miles are surrounded by the industrial conurbations of the Midlands, Manchester and South Yorkshire. It owes its conception to the need to prevent further encroachment into wild and beautiful countryside, and to a conviction that the Dales and moorland should be accessible to the urban masses.

Much has changed since the days

of the mass trespass on Kinder Scout and the formation of the Sheffield Association for the protection of local scenery. Much of the high moorland is now either owned by local authorities and the National Trust or is subject to access agreements. Its management is vested in a planning board that has extensive powers to control development.

Many residents feel, however, that over-restrictive planning policies are stifling enterprise, particularly efforts to diversify by hard-pressed farmers. The board is criticised for an idealistic view of the park as a place of beauty which

Not everyone is celebrating the anniversary of our oldest national park, reports John Young

should be permanently protected from change.

Local councils feel, in many cases, that their powers are being usurped by the board, which can overrule decisions. In December 1989, in response to a guidance note from the Department of the Environment on the countryside and the rural economy, Derbyshire

Dales district council replied that it appeared to be weighted in favour of the needs of the visitor as opposed to the residents.

The dispute has wider implications, since the National Parks review panel is recommending that the powers of the Peak and Lake District boards should be extended to all parks. For Michael Dower, the Peak National Park officer and son of the man responsible for the white paper that led to the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, the panel's recommendation is vindication.

It is untrue, he says, that the board wants to keep everything

fossilised. He is aware that the districts feel constrained, but says that the board has striven to give a positive lead on housing, industrial and tourism policies. Of about 1,500 planning applications last year, more than 80 per cent were approved.

"What we are trying to do is to strike a balance, for instance between the needs of the quarrying industry and our statutory duty to protect the countryside," Mr Dower said. "We don't want the population of the park to grow, but we don't want it to fall either, and we accept the need for a modest increase in housing."



To the dungeons? Beefeaters carry slogan boards to the Crime Prevention Week launch at the Tower





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Clarke faces  
clash over  
pay body for  
teachers

BY DUFF  
GARDNER

Mute swans make  
a stealthy return



## Clarke faces clash over pay body for teachers

By DAVID TYTLER, Education Editor

FRESH arguments over teachers' pay will erupt this week when the government is expected to announce proposals for a pay review body to replace the bill aimed at restoring negotiating rights.

Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said: "We are totally opposed to a pay review body. It will not allow us to negotiate an agreement and, even more frightening, it will seek to change conditions of work without any agreement. It is quite terrifying."

Mr McAvoy said that a pay review body would depress salaries and worsen conditions. The rot had set in, he

said, with the Interim Advisory Committee on Teachers' Pay set up by the government when negotiating rights were removed four years ago. The committee had already changed conditions by introducing local discretionary payments. "I do not believe this would have ever happened if there had been negotiations," he said.

The NUT, the largest teachers' union, voted at its annual conference earlier this month to ballot members on industrial action as part of its campaign for the restoration of negotiating rights. The other teacher associations are broadly in favour of a review body provided it is genuinely independent.

In a letter to Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, the National Association of Headteachers said that constant shifts of policy were making it even more difficult for schools to introduce the government's education reforms. David Hart, the association's secretary, told Mr Clarke that there was an "urgent need for more stability and certainty to be injected into policy and its implementation".

Mr Hart said that the work of heads and deputies was "being made even more difficult by significant changes being made midstream". It was important for the role of the local education authorities to be made clear and for the uncertainty over teachers' pay to be removed. Mr Hart said that if the teachers' pay bill at present before Parliament was to be abandoned or significantly changed, as expected, the association would favour a review body as the best way of improving teachers' morale.

Jack Straw, Labour's front-bench spokesman on education, will today ask Mr Clarke to explain the delay in the pay bill. "The limbo must end," he said.

Parents are to be asked to ensure that their children do regular homework after a government survey that showed that as little as ten minutes a night could improve examination performance.

Michael Fallon, the junior schools minister, told the annual conference of the National Association of Parent Teacher Associations that parents could help by switching off the television and insisting that their children spent the time reading and doing homework. "Children watch television for an average of 20 to 24 hours a week. How much better if even a quarter of that time was spent on homework and reading," he asked.

The five-year survey of 20,000 secondary school children shows that, although the national curriculum has increased work done after school, nearly one in three boys and one in five girls were not doing any homework.

Education, pages 26,27

## Police hurt in battle at concert

Twelve policemen were injured and eight police vehicles damaged early yesterday after a near riot with hundreds of hippies when police tried to stop a concert in a field at Piton, near Salisbury. Eight people were arrested.

Travellers hurled missiles as nearly 100 officers attempted to seize music equipment. The police acted after local people complained about noise. The travellers were asked to turn down the music but refused. Other travellers were turned away from the site at roadblocks.

## Body found

Police on the Isle of Wight are investigating the discovery of a body in a burnt-out car. The wreckage was found in a chalk pit at Totland Bay.

## Statue goes

Seaton council, in Devon, is to remove a £2,000 fibre-glass and polystyrene statue after three weeks because of public pressure, including a petition, attacks with tomatoes and paint, and an offer of £4,000 to have it taken away.

## Ten boats hoovered

Ten hired holiday-cruisers valued at more than £150,000 sank yesterday as fire swept through a yacht basin at Horning, on the Norfolk Broads. Another six boats were damaged.

## Dog rescue

RSPCA officers have renewed attempts to reach three dogs trapped underground at a disused quarry face at Vaux, Gwent, for ten days. The pets had picked up a fox scent when they disappeared.

## Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw are: £100,000, bond number 1HT 714381, winner lives in Devon; £50,000, 12LL 551335 (Cornwall); £25,000, 14BZ 685423 (Bristol).

## Mute swans make a stealthy return

By JULIAN ROLLINS

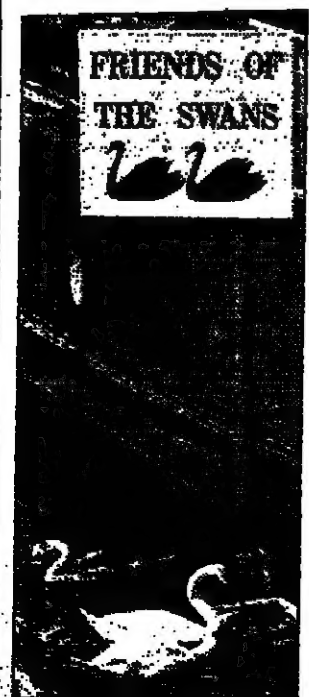
THE mute swan is undergoing a remarkable recovery after decades of being poisoned by Britain's anglers, according to a national census of the birds.

The breeding success of the *cygnus olor* during the late 1980s has more than replaced the thousands who

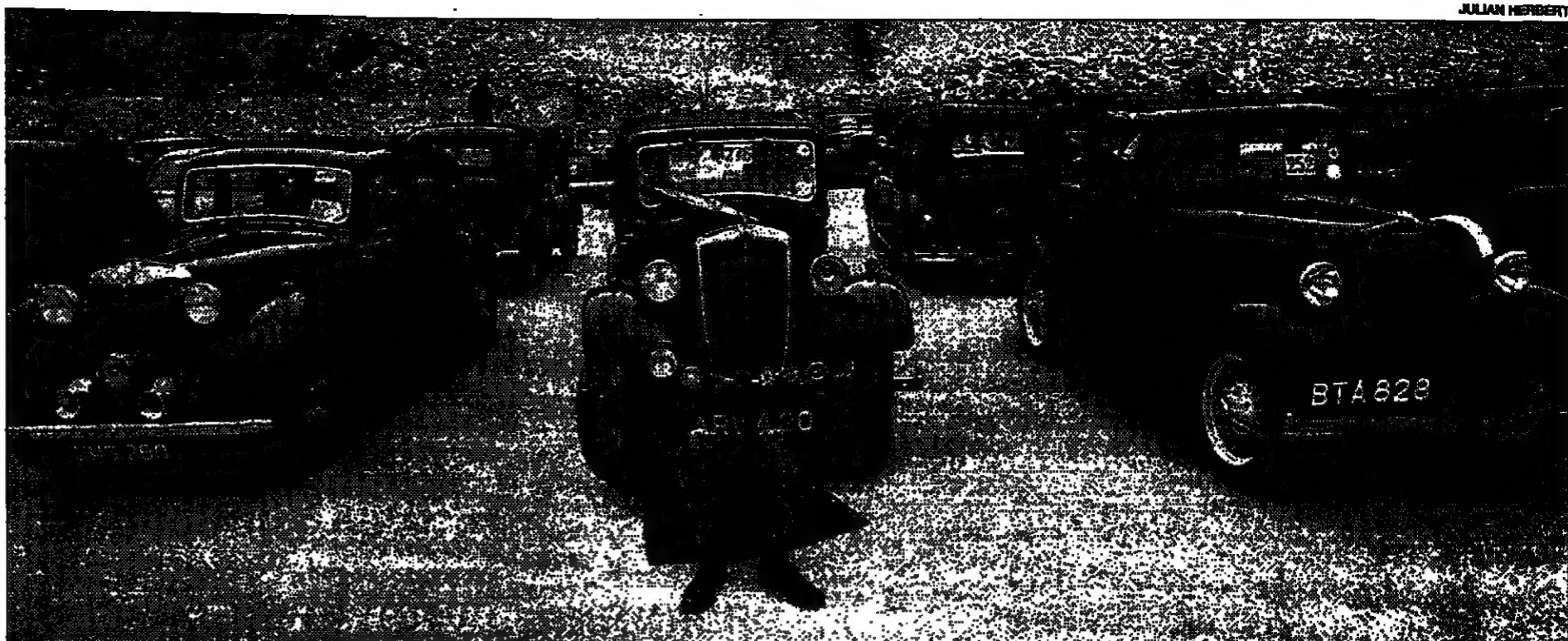
died from lead poisoning, and is causing a comeback at many of their traditional haunts. Before lead fishing weights were banned in 1987, thousands of the swans were thought to be dying each year as a result of swallowing the lead that collected in the mud on the bottoms of rivers and lakes.

However, the new survey of mute swan numbers, carried out during the early summer of 1990, shows that the birds are flourishing and population levels are higher than they have been for at least 40 years. On some of England's lowland river systems, most notably the Thames, Trent and Warwickshire Avon, numbers have as much as tripled since 1983, when the last census was taken, according to Simon Delany, special surveys officer for the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust.

The survey was commissioned by the Nature Conservancy Council and full details of findings will be published early in 1992. "There has been an undoubted increase in numbers throughout the country of between 40 and 50 per cent... and we believe that the cause has almost certainly been the ban on lead weights," Mr Delany said.



Swans flock around a food dispenser in Bristol docks



Checking for cobwebs: Dick Francis, from Cranleigh, Surrey, inspects his 1937 Morris Eight saloon at the annual "cobweb run" vintage car and motor-cycle gathering yesterday at Amberley Chalk Pits museum, near Arundel, West Sussex. More than 200 old vehicles had driven in convoys from various starting points to the museum

## Car of Ruth Ellis's victim sold

A CAR belonging to David Blakeley, the racing driver shot dead by Ruth Ellis, was sold to an anonymous buyer for £12,100 at a Sotheby's sale of the contents of the transport museum in Ryde, Isle of Wight (John Shaw writes).

He would have been racing the Emperor-HRG Sports Special at the Goodwood

Easter meeting in 1954, but it broke down. Blakeley, who had been deceiving Ellis, spent the weekend at home and was shot by her outside a Hampstead pub. Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in England, was executed in 1955.

Personal papers of Lord Thurlow (1731-1806), Lord Chancellor 1778-92, will be

sold at Bonhams in Knightsbridge today. Many of the 86 documents relate to the American War of Independence and there have been fears that they may go to America. Lord Thurlow was a lawyer and politician who acted as an adviser to George III. The documents include 24 letters written by the king.

## Guinness appeals open today

APPEALS by three of the four men convicted in the first Guinness trial last year open in London today (Paul Wilkinson writes). One of them, Gerald Ronson, head of the Heron Group, was released after just over half of his 12-month sentence.

The others are Ernest Saunders, Guinness's former

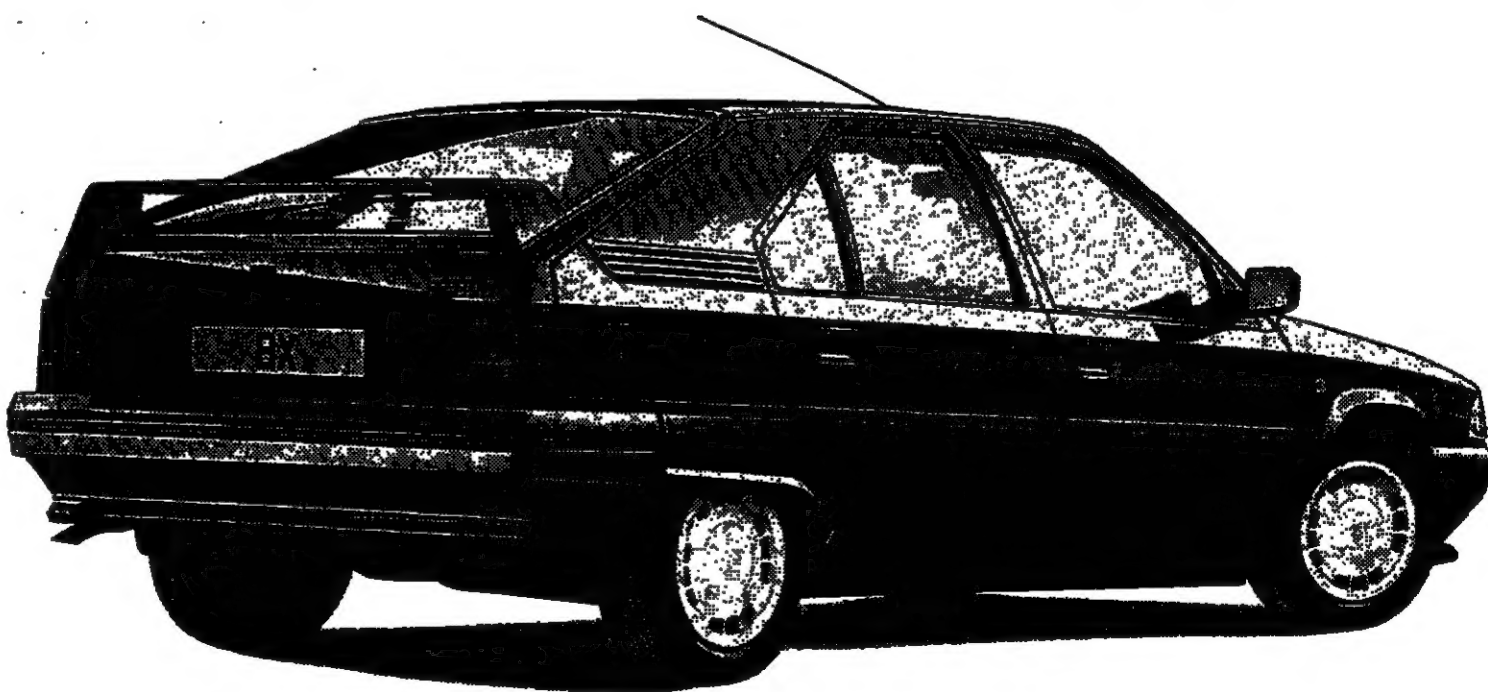
chairman and chief executive, and Anthony Parnes, a stockbroker. They are appealing against sentence and conviction. The fourth defendant, Jack Lyons, the financier who was stripped of his knighthood last month, has withdrawn his appeal on medical grounds.

All were found guilty at Southwark Crown Court last

August for their part in an illegal share support scheme that allowed Guinness to win a takeover battle for the Distillers group in 1987.

Saunders was jailed for five years, and Parnes for two-and-a-half years. Ronson was fined £5 million and sentenced to 12 months, and Lyons was fined £3 million.

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# Tories' one-point poll lead would result in hung parliament

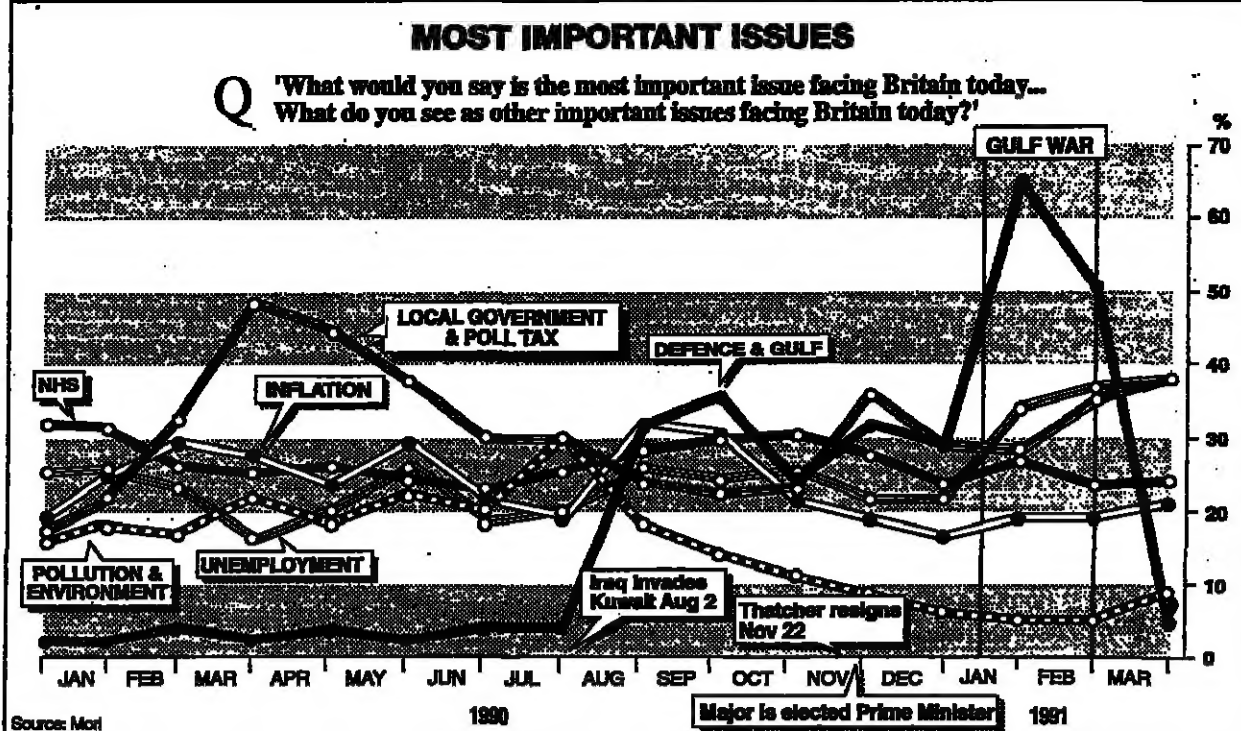
By ROBIN OAKLEY  
POLITICAL EDITOR

THE Conservatives have regained the lead over Labour for the first time since the first quarter of 1989, according to the latest aggregate analysis of Mori polls, covering interviews with 8,000 people from January to March.

In the last quarter of 1990, during which John Major took over from Margaret Thatcher as leader of the Conservative party, the Labour lead dropped from 12 per cent to 6 per cent. In his first full quarter as prime minister, a period dominated initially by the Gulf war and then by the ditching of the poll tax, which has led to Labour accusations of "dithering", the Conservatives have wiped out the remaining Labour advantage and moved into a 1 per cent point lead. The Liberal Democrats, after steady progress throughout 1990, have continued to advance.

The Mori survey measured party support at Conservatives 42 per cent, Labour 41 per cent and Liberal Democrats 13 per cent. Compared with the previous quarter, Labour is down four points, the Conservatives are up three and the Liberal Democrats up two. Perhaps the most significant finding is that there is not a single age, class or regional demographic group in which Labour is now registering the 8 per cent swing since the last general election which the party requires to win power in its own right. In the last quarter of 1990 Labour fell short of the 8 per cent target only among the over-55s, the upper middle classes and, narrowly, among women.

Despite the government's loss of the Ribbles Valley by-election, a cool reception for the budget and the continuing uncertainties over the form of the poll tax replacement, the extent of Conservative recovery can be shown by contrasting the latest figures with those in the same quarter of 1990. A year ago Labour's overall support was 51 per cent to 34 per cent for the



Conservatives. There has been a 9-point swing back to the government since then. The present levels of support compare with Conservatives 43 per cent, Labour 32 per cent and SDP/Liberal Alliance 23 per cent at the last general election. In October 1974, the last time Labour won a general election, the figures were Labour 40 per cent, Conservatives 37 per cent and Liberals 19 per cent.

The present figures, repeated nationally at a general election, would not result in a Conservative victory but would bring about a hung parliament. The Tories would be a handful of seats short of an overall majority.

Indications that the public is beginning to believe ministerial assurances about the improving state of the economy are visible in the latest economic optimism figures, one of the key indicators in terms of prime ministerial willingness to face the electorate. In January, 51 per cent of those questioned believed that the economy would get worse over the next 12 months while 21 per cent believed it would improve,

an economic optimism index figure of minus 30. In March, those who believed the economy would worsen over the next year were down to 37 per cent while those who believed it would improve were up to 36 per cent, giving a net economic optimism index of just minus 1. A month before the Tory election successes in 1983 and 1987 the index stood at plus 14, in both cases having improved rapidly from a minus figure in January.

While the economic optimism figures have improved, satisfaction with the government has moved from minus 8 in January to minus 22 in February and minus 32 in March, indicating that the government is getting little credit as yet for the turnaround and holding the extent of the Tory recovery.

The latest figures, after a sound but unspectacular performance in the Neath by-election, will give Labour strategists pause for thought. In one of the biggest polling exercises, the government has now improved its share of support in each of the last four quarters. So have the

Liberal Democrats. In 1990 they improved their level of support from a lowly 5 per cent to 8, 10 and then 11 per cent and have now moved up further to 13 per cent (16 per cent in the March poll). Labour is failing to get the movement where the party needs it most. There has been a swing of 5 percentage points to Labour nationally since the last election but the swing in marginal seats alone is only 2.5 points.

Looking in detail at the latest three monthly figures, the Conservatives have shown a particular improvement in the 25-34 age group, which comprises almost a fifth of the electorate. In the last quarter of 1990, Labour had a 15-point lead in that group. That has been cut to just two points, with Labour down seven and the Conservatives up six. This could be attributable to the Tories' choice of a younger leader. But that is also the age group containing most first-time home-buyers. Almost two-thirds of them are buying a house on a mortgage. Labour has held its support best among men, the 55-64 age

group and the C2 skilled working classes.

Labour has dropped six points in the DE manual workers' group, with the Liberal Democrats gaining 3 per cent and the Tories 2 per cent. The only demographic group in which the Conservatives failed to increase their support in the first quarter of 1991 was the over-55s, less concerned with mortgages and more with pensions and the health service.

The government appears to be enjoying some benefit from recent reductions in interest rates. In the first quarter of 1990 Labour moved into the lead for the first time ever among owner occupiers, even if it was only 1 per cent. The Tories regained the lead in this sector in the third quarter of 1990 and have now moved back to a lead among owner occupiers of 17 points, their best position since early in 1989.

A marked feature of British politics since the end of the Gulf war has been the series of personal attacks on John Major, the prime minister, by senior Labour figures. The

Mori findings offer a tactical explanation: while Mr Major's personal ratings run well ahead of his party's standings, Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, is lagging behind his party, as confirmed in recent leaks from Labour's private polls.

In March, 62 per cent of those questioned were dissatisfied with the government's performance and only 30 per cent satisfied. But 58 per cent were satisfied with Mr Major's performance as prime minister and only 27 per cent dissatisfied. The honeymoon effect is by no means all dissipated yet, should thoughts of a June election be revived. With Labour on 41 per cent, Mr Kinnock has 48 per cent dissatisfied with his performance and 39 per cent satisfied, a net rating of minus 9 to Mr Major's plus 31. Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Democrat leader, has twice as many satisfied as are dissatisfied (25 per cent), for a net rating of plus 25.

The Gulf war has nosedived swiftly out of public concern, although it can be expected to revive somewhat in the light of public concern over the fate of the Kurds. In January, defence and the Gulf war were rated one of the most important issues by 65 per cent of those questioned. That dropped in March to a mere 6 per cent, an indication that the government was wise not to seek profit from a rapid khaki election.

Local government and the poll tax (as a single subject) now lead public concern at 38 per cent, with unemployment close behind on 36 per cent. That remains close to the February figure of 37 per cent, which was the highest since January 1989. The health service, generally a good subject for Labour, is in third place at 24 per cent, with prices and inflation fourth at 22 per cent.

Mr Mori interviewed 8,062 adults aged 18 plus, face to face, throughout Britain from January to March 1991. Data were weighted to represent the profile of the population. ©Mori/Times Newspapers

Q: How would you vote if there was a general election tomorrow? If undecided or refused:

	Con	Lab	LibDem	Grn	Oth	C lead
Jan 1991	46	45	9	2	2	+5
Feb 1991	44	41	11	1	3	+3
Mar 1991	40	40	16	2	3	0

Q: Which party are you most inclined to support?

	Govt	Lab	Major	Kinnock	Ashdown	Dis	Dis
Jan 1991	41	48	61	15	44	40	27
Feb 1991	34	56	63	19	43	45	24
Mar 1991	30	62	58	27	38	50	25

Q: Do you think that the general economic condition of the country will improve, stay the same, or get worse over the next 12 months?

	Improve	Same	Worse	Net Improve
Jan 1991	21	21	57	-30
Feb 1991	24	19	57	-27
Mar 1991	36	20	37	-1

	4 Qtr	Now	Ch	4 Qtr	Now	Ch	4 Qtr	Now	Ch
All (100%)									
C	38	42	+3	38	41	+2	40	43	+3
Lab	45	41	-4	47	42	-5	44	39	-5
Lib Dem	11	13	+2	10	12	+2	12	14	+2
C lead	-7	-1	+6	-9	-1	+8	-4	+4	+8
ABCI (42%)									
C	52	55	+3	55	57	+2	57	59	+2
Lab	30	27	-3	31	28	-3	31	28	-3
Lib Dem	13	14	+1	9	13	+4	9	12	+3
C lead	+22	+28	+6	+24	+29	+5	+26	+31	+5
18-34 (15%)									
C	33	37	+4	35	41	+6	40	44	+4
Lab	51	45	-6	50	45	-5	43	38	-5
Lib Dem	7	8	+2	9	11	+2	12	13	+1
C lead	-18	-8	+10	-15	-4	+11	-3	+6	+11
35-54 (24%)									
C	43	49	+6	49	52	+3	52	55	+3
Lab	42	40	-2	40	38	-2	38	36	-2
Lib Dem	12	15	+3	9	15	+6	11	15	+4
C lead	+1	+9	+8	+9	+14	+5	+14	+19	+14
55+ (24%)									
C	29	31	+2	41	45	+4	47	51	+4
Lab	58	52	-6	47	38	-9	35	30	-5
Lib Dem	8	10	+2	14	15	+1	15	15	0
C lead	-29	-21	+8	-6	+7	+13	+12	+21	+26
Overall (100%)									
C	37	40	+3	41	45	+4	47	51	+4
Lab	39	33	-6	37	32	-5	35	30	-5
Lib Dem	12	13	+1	9	11	+2	11	15	+4
C lead	+8	+7	+15	+4	+13	+9	+12	+21	+26

## Jobless total will show 24% rise over past year

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

GOVERNMENT figures to be published this week will show that unemployment in Britain has risen by a quarter over the past year. The statistics are foreshadowed in an analysis by *The Times*, which shows that the rise in male unemployment is more than double that among women.

The analysis also shows that unemployment in the South-East, outside London, has risen by almost three-quarters since the national figure started to rise.

Seasonally adjusted unemployment, generally accepted as the best guide to unemployment, is expected to rise above two million when official figures for the number of people out of work and claiming benefit are published on Thursday, and that figure will provoke sharp protest from the Opposition. The figures for March will mark the twelfth consecutive month that unemployment has risen and show that the increase since March 1990 - when unemployment went up again after falling for the previous 44 months - is more than 393,000, or 24.5 per cent.

The *Times* analysis of the latest unemployment figures, up to February this year, shows a year-on-year rise in seasonally adjusted unemployment for men of 311,500, or 26.3 per cent, with unemployment among women rising by 51,700, or 12 per cent, making a total of 363,200, or 22.5 per cent.

In some regions, *The Times* computer analysis of data held by the government's employment department shows that unemployment over the period actually fell. In Scotland, for instance, unemployment year-on-year to February fell by 1.2 per cent while in Northern Ireland it fell by 1 per cent. However, the increase in unemployment felt first in other areas has now spread fully across the country, and unemployment in these two regions is now rising.

Unemployment has risen most sharply in the past year in the South-East, confirming the view that this recession is markedly different from the downturn of the early 1980s, when manufacturing jobs mainly in the Midlands and the North were hit hardest.

## The power broker who took on both parties

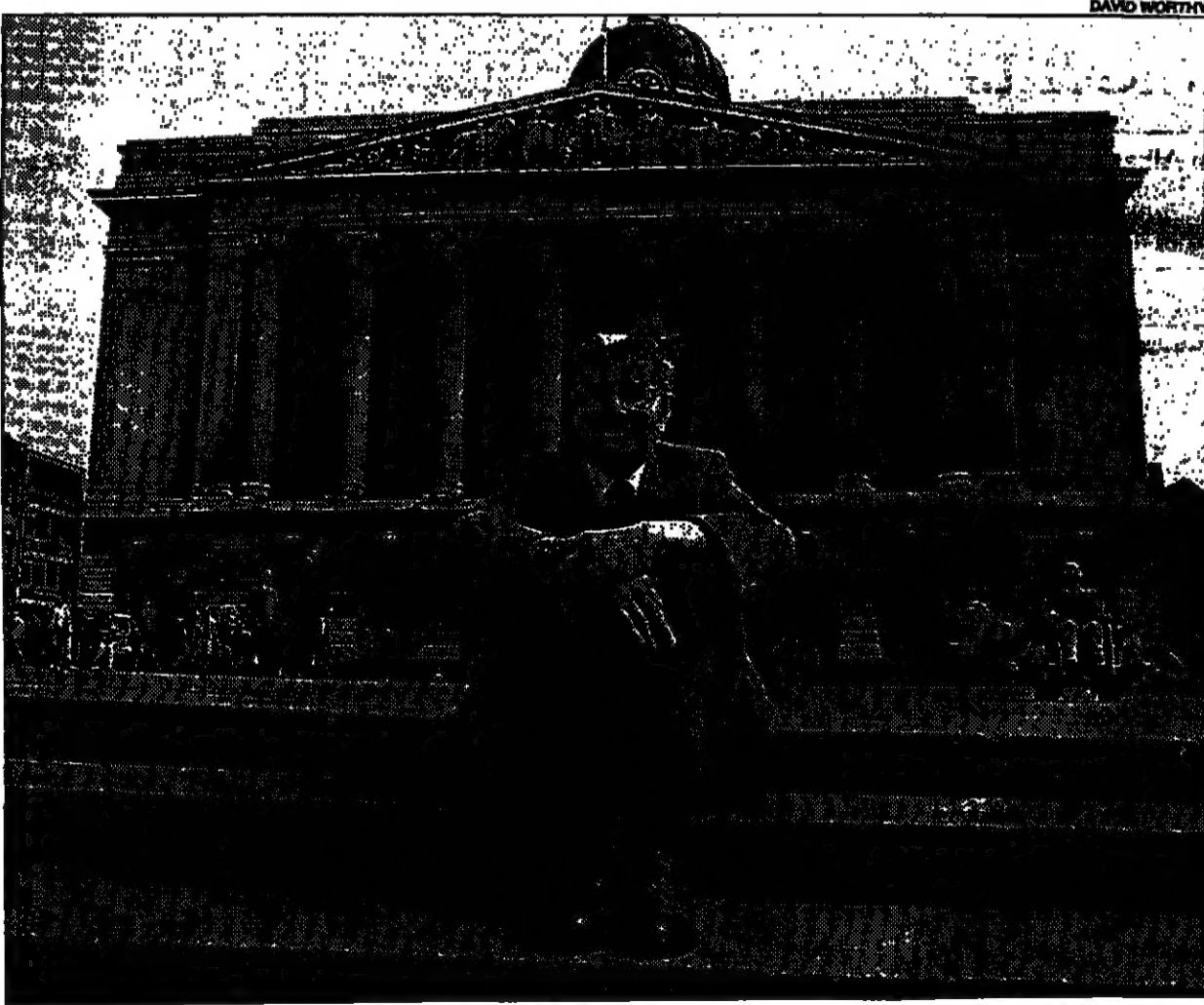
By CRAIG SETON

FOR more than two years, one man has been a strong political force in Nottingham. John Peck has held the balance of power on the city council, first as its only Communist and, since last year, as a Green party councillor.

The Conservatives lost control of the city in 1988, when Labour won a by-election. As a result, the two parties each had 27 seats and Mr Peck, aged 68, a committed Marxist who had won his seat from the Tories the previous year, became the council's power broker. He used his casting vote to give Labour the leadership of the council, but said that he would vote on issues on merit.

Labour still has control through its majority on committees, but Mr Peck has frequently denied the party support on individual matters and voted with the Tories when it suited him. He won his seat as a Communist in the former mining area of Bulwell in 1987, and will defend his majority of 48 on May 2, this time as a Green candidate facing Labour and Tory opponents.

Labour predicts that it will make several gains from the Tories and take control of the council without Mr Peck, who expects his majority to increase. This election will be his forty-seventh in more than 40 years. The son of a Scunthorpe steelworker, Mr



John Peck, Communist turned Green, in Nottingham market square: "I vote on merit of issues"

Peck won the Distinguished Flying Cross as a bomber pilot during the second world war. He was in the Communist party all his adult life, first as a full-time organiser in the East Midlands and as a national executive member, but became disillusioned and resigned last year before joining the Greens.

He is also a long-time member of the Campaign for

Nuclear Disarmament and took part in the Aldermaston marches. Mr Peck has been prominent in the Royal British Legion and joined the Friends of the Earth 20 years ago.

A mild-mannered man, he chuckled when he recalled the by-election the Tories lost, thus giving him the balance of power and a chance to promote the community politics

he favoured. "The Tories put out a leaflet with a hammer and sickle. They said a vote for Labour would put the whole city in the hands of the Communists."

"At that time I was fighting to save 250 allotments from development and helping market traders who were facing rent increases. It hardly married with the terrible image of me that was being

painted and turned out to be counter-productive."

He believes his 1987 victory in Bulwell was due to his role in local affairs, especially tenants' groups, rather than his communism. He now meets the Labour group regularly, but said that, while in the past year he had voted 12 times with Labour, he had voted six times with the Conservatives.

"On several occasions I have trodden on Labour's toes and the Tories have approached me on individual issues. I think Labour will do their damndest to get me out. I do not want either side to have a majority. It is better for the city."

Mr Peck joined the Greens to pursue his interest in the environment, although he remains a socialist. The Greens are fielding 12 candidates in Nottingham in the local elections, expected to be dominated by the poll tax.

The Labour group insists that, although Mr Peck holds the balance of power, it has achieved 98 per cent of its council objectives. Betty Higgins, its leader, said his influence had been exaggerated.

Bill Bradbury, the Tory group's leader, said: "He put Labour in power and has supported a higher than necessary community charge and a policy to close museums, while spending money on a women's centre."

## Census boycott could hit new tax

By DOUGLAS BROOM

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

CORRESPONDENT

THE government's plan to replace the community charge with a property tax may be jeopardised if large numbers of people refuse to complete their census forms next week-end, ministers have been warned.

People throughout Britain will be required to fill out their 1991 census returns on Sunday, but there are growing fears that opposition to the poll tax may lead some people to boycott the census.

Census information is used by the environment department to measure the social need in different parts of the country for the purpose of allocating government grants to councils.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (Cipfa), the professional body for public-sector accountants, says that census information is "the single most important" influence in the setting of council spending assessments, which are used in the charge-capping process.

Writing in Cipfa's journal, *Public Finance and Accountancy*, Jonathan McLeod, its assistant editor, said there was already evidence that opposition to the poll tax was making people less willing to fill in official forms. A boycott could affect the fair distribution of grants significantly.

"Resistance to the community charge, in terms of unwillingness to register, has been highest in deprived urban areas," he said.

"If this pattern is carried through into census coverage, then the true extent of the greatest social need will not be gauged by the survey and local authorities serving poorer areas will find themselves with inadequate grant."

Rita Hale, Cipfa's head of local government, accused the government of underplaying the significance of local taxation. She said ministers had been suggesting that the poll tax raised only 11 per cent of council expenditure.

But this figure was misleading because it was based on a spending total that included items like housing, which were self-financing. In reality, the poll tax raised 22 per cent of general council spending.

"Before anyone goes too far down the road in arguing that local tax is too small to be worth the trouble it causes, perhaps we ought to make sure that everyone is using the right benchmarks," she said.

## Labour council faces leadership ultimatum

By PETER VICTOR

TWENTY-SEVEN Lambeth Labour councillors will file into an office at the Union of Communication Workers' building in Clapham, south London, tonight. There they will be told to select a new leadership before they leave, or join the 13 other members of the ruling Labour group who have been suspended and now face discipline and possible expulsion from the national party.

Giving the orders will be a trio from "head office", led by Joyce Gould, the Labour party's national organiser. The trio was responsible for the suspension of the 13, including Joan Twelves, the council leader. The likely leadership contenders are thought to be Anna Tapell, a former parliamentary candidate for Streatham, south London, and Steve Whaley.

The meeting is expected to last some time and the national party officers will

be left in no doubt that its legality is deemed questionable by some of the 27. Many will be reluctant to select a leader with their annual meeting - at which leadership is normally decided - only a fortnight away.

Whoever becomes leader of the south London council faces a tough task. Tonight's meeting is the result of the national Labour party's exasperation at the behaviour of Lambeth's leadership. High rates, before rate-capping, were followed by big poll tax bills, before charge-capping. Invitations to Sinn Féin councillors, flying the Pan African Congress flag from the town hall, and the renaming of public parks and buildings after South African and Asian politicians were meat and drink to opposition party campaigners.

At the same time, refuse collection, social services and housing repairs deteriorated. Thousands of council properties were squatted in. Applications to transfer out of the worst

housing took years, as priority was given to homeless families. Collection of rates, rent and, latterly, poll tax was so poor that Tory opposition leader Hugh Jones says the council is owed about £130 million - £700 for each person in the borough. About half is expected to be collected eventually. At least £30 million is being written off this year.

Ms Twelves came to power in May 1989, vowing to support campaigns against the poll tax. She voted against the use of benefits to collect the tax. The final straw for the Labour party came on February 1, when the council passed a motion condemning British involvement in the Gulf war and "pro-war hysteria" as "bizarre racism", while Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, publicly supported the allied effort. Ms Twelves and her fellow councillors were suspended on March 27. A dossier of charges against them was compiled by the party's national executive.



Gould: Issuing orders to 27 Lambeth councillors

1520-0000



## Yeltsin's faction no longer gives priority to ousting Gorbachev

From BRUCE CLARK IN MOSCOW AND ROBERT SEELY IN KIEV

BORIS Yeltsin, the Russian leader, and some of his radical supporters in the Democratic Russia movement made clear at the weekend that their current priority is not to topple President Gorbachev but to draw him into talks on the transfer of power to the republics.

The conciliatory signals from the Yeltsin camp are the latest indication that the central authorities under Mr Gorbachev, and the radical movement loyal to the Russian leader, are groping towards dialogue, if not compromise, in the face of a deepening economic and social crisis. Mr Yeltsin, who two months ago made a dramatic demand for the Soviet leader's resignation, said the country faced collapse unless every political force, including the organisers of a coal strike, were invited to round-table talks.

"Sitting at that round table should be Gorbachev, Yeltsin, and other representatives of the republics," the Russian leader told Radio Russia in an interview. "Does this question need to be resolved some-

how?" he asked. "Yes, it does. Otherwise the country will disintegrate."

A separate call for renewed emphasis on constitutional change rather than the toppling of Mr Gorbachev came from Yuri Afanasyev, one of the joint presidents of Democratic Russia and a leading tactician of the street protest movement. In a speech to a meeting of the organisation, Professor Afanasyev, a radical historian, pointed out that some of the movement's most radical figures had abandoned calls for the Soviet president to step down, leaving old-guard Communists as the main advocates of a change at the top.

While Democratic Russia still campaigns for Mr Gorbachev's resignation, it should not come from him or exclude the possibility that he might remain at the helm of a much looser Soviet Federation, Professor Afanasyev said. Mr Gorbachev "could well head the Federation Council after its functions have been thoroughly revamped", he added, referring to the organisation which groups leaders of the 15 republics and which radical politicians and leaders of the coalminers want to be the top of the Soviet power structure.

In Kiev, Belorussia's strike leaders said they had given the republican government ten days to meet economic and political demands or face a second general strike. Negotiations on their list of 15 demands, including the dissolution of the republic's supreme soviet and democratic elections, begin in earnest today after last week's widespread strikes.

A Minsk workers' leader,

Grigori Gvosdik, said: "The situation is that a general strike could be called this week. We are giving the government no more than ten days. If they are merely buying time we will carry out a political strike."

The spokesman for the strikers in the Donbass region, Stepan Kuzhiko, added: "Today and tomorrow we are concerned with Donetsk city's strike, although we have been and will be discussing union-wide action, and a union-wide strike is possible."

In an authoritative front-page commentary on Saturday, *Izvestia* added its voice to calls for round-table talks, saying that neither the deeply unpopular cabinet of Valentin Pavlov, the prime minister, nor Mr Yeltsin could solve the Soviet crisis on their own. The newspaper said many radicals realised that the country's 16 million Communists could not be excluded from the political process while, within the Communist party itself, the recent emergence of a liberal faction called "Communists for Democracy" was an encouraging sign.

Such hints of reconciliation offered "the possibility of a cautious, difficult movement away from mindless, ill-conceived confrontation, which is offensive to a people and a country standing on the brink of catastrophe", it said. These and other comments have fuelled speculation about the revival of the "centre-left".



Signoras' signal: Rosa Russo Jervolino, left, the Italian social affairs minister, and Margherita Boniver, minister for the newly created immigration affairs ministry, showing their delight as they

attended a ceremony to swear in the newly appointed government of Giulio Andreotti, the Christian Democrat prime minister. But in an unexpected move, the small Republican party, a

coalition partner, boycotted the week-end event to express its anger at the cabinet posts it received (AP reports from Rome). They will decide today whether to support the coalition.

## Kremlin's hard test in Tokyo

Tokyo — President Gorbachev arrives in Japan tomorrow, the first Soviet leader to visit the country, hoping to sign several agreements covering trade, environmental protection, aid for his perestroika reforms, and help for victims of the Chernobyl accident (Joanna Pitman writes).

But most Japanese feel Mr Gorbachev is not someone with whom they are prepared to do business. As a senior official at the Japan Development Bank said recently, "the Soviet Union is probably the most hated country for the Japanese".

Japan, as the world's mightiest economic superpower, views the collapsed Soviet economy with disdain. "He may have won a Nobel prize but he's no prize-winner as an economist," said a finance ministry official.

## Woman chosen

Berlin — The Treuhand Agency privatising east Germany's state companies has named Birgit Breuel, a former Christian Democrat economics minister in Lower Saxony and free-market enthusiast, as its new president. She succeeds Detlev Rohwedder, killed by the Red Army Faction two weeks ago.

## Full circle

Zermatt, Switzerland — The bearded culture is to return to the Swiss Alps in June, brought back a century after it was wiped out in the region by farmers who believed it was devouring lambs and carrying off toddlers. The birds, which can have a wingspread of nine feet, mostly live off carcasses and carrion. (AFP)



Afanasyev: president must not be cornered

## Albania's death strip regime for caged dissidents

Nicholas Reffell, in Albania at the invitation of the opposition Democratic party for the recent elections, describes the conditions he found in a labour camp

OUR arrival at Bardhor labour camp caused great excitement and nearly a tragedy. It was the first time that the 318 prisoners had seen foreign visitors. They crowded in the central area, shouting the opposition slogan "Freedom and democracy", pressing against the wire, each man anxious for the chance to tell his sad story.

The jail was a shabby version of a second world war POW camp, complete with armed guards, arc lights and two wire fences separated by a "death strip". Any prisoner entering the strip may be shot without warning.

We tried to calm them down, but one man started

that was needed was for someone to take the first step. The rest would have followed and there would have been no going back.

"Then several hundred shots rang out. People shouted to the soldiers not to shoot their brothers, but to give them weapons to defend themselves. The shooting forced the crowd to retreat. We learnt that four people had been shot and that one was dead."

The incident was an example of the confusion that Albania, whose new parliament sits for the first time today, faces as it tries to move away from its glorious isolation to the rest of Europe's gentler rules of behaviour. Amnesty International used to despair of the place.

There was simply no way of getting into the country. Exhausted swimmers who made it across the Strait of Otranto to Corfu were almost the only source of information. The news they gave was of a police state that made the Soviet Union, seen by comparison a paradise of liberalism.

This month, while the elections were on and foreigners allowed in, I met Edi Lubonja, a former director of Albanian television who had served 17 years in prison for "revisionism", and his son Fatos, who had served 19 years for being Edi's son. There are still many thousands of such cases. I was

People tell of a police state making the Soviet Union seem a paradise of liberalism

also one of the first foreigners to be allowed to visit Albanian labour camp facilities, to check the claim that all political prisoners have been set free. Albania wants money from the European Community and claims to have cleaned up its human rights record.

But it still jails political opponents, and the labour camp system is out of time with European standards. Lord Bethell is MEP for London North-West.

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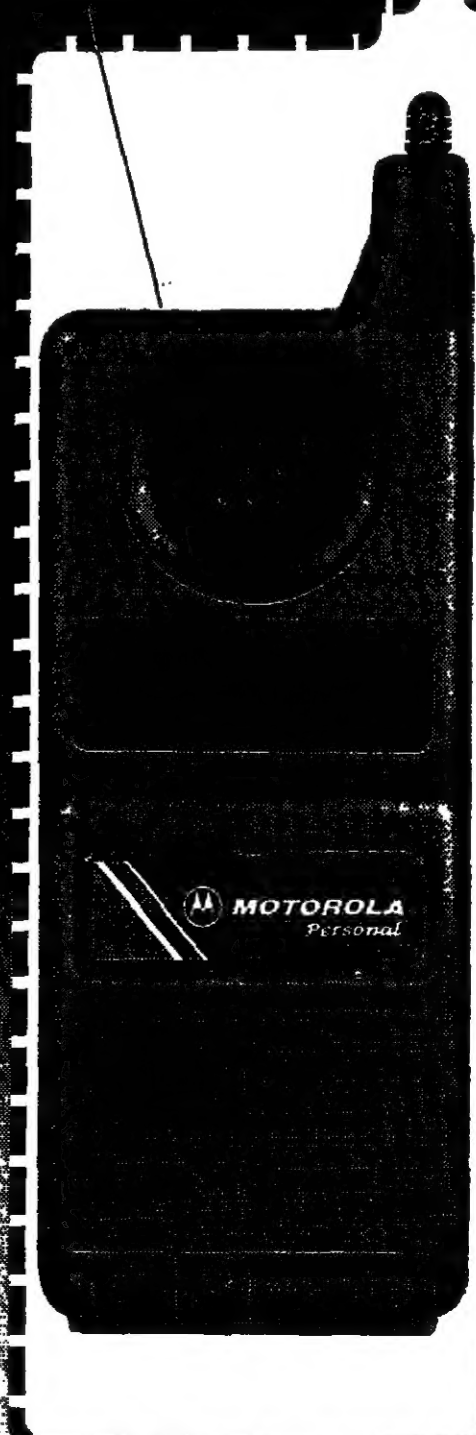
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IRAN

# Lack of aid and scale of refugee tragedy overwhelm Tehran

From EDWARD GORMAN in SAR DASHT, IRAN  
AND JAMIE DETTMER in SAFWAN

MILLIONS of Kurdish refugees on the Iran-Iraq border face a rapidly deteriorating predicament. Doctors in the frontier town of Sar Dasht fear that epidemics of typhoid and cholera will kill the Kurds in their hundreds, while many more will die of starvation and cold.

While Iran copes with twice as many refugees as do the Turks, it has yet to receive substantial Western aid. The international relief effort continues to focus on Turkey. One Western diplomat, who visited the border, was quoted in Tehran yesterday as saying that an operation the size of

the post-second world war Berlin airlift needs to be mounted by Western governments to help the Kurds on the Iraqi frontier.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees admitted that they had been taken by surprise by the scale of the problem. They had anticipated an influx of only about 35,000 people. Official Iranian estimates, regarded by Western diplomats as realistic, have put the number at already more than a million, with many more still on their way.

While the UN officials said a big relief effort was under way to help Iran, only a few planes were believed so far to have arrived. They hope that about 40 flights this week will bring urgently needed tents and cooking stoves and will start to deliver more than a million blankets. They also expect lorries to ferry food

in Sar Dasht four days ago, said nearly all those under the age of five who had crossed the border were suffering from exposure and from intestinal diseases. Many had died.

At Safwan, in southern Iraq, American army officers stationed at the refugee camp are increasingly concerned at the lack of on-the-ground preparation by UN officials before the impending American withdrawal. The only local inspection of the refugee problem in southern Iraq by UN officials came on Friday, when three representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees made an hour-long visit.

A US military doctor in charge of the medical unit in Safwan complained that no officials of the UN or the International Red Cross had been in touch with him. An Australian diplomat said that he was surprised by the lack of preparation. "It is one of the strangest handovers I have ever seen," he said. "I cannot understand why the UN has not been in much more evidence before taking up its monitoring role."

Fear is also growing in the US-controlled refugee camp and the Red Crescent camp at nearby Abdaly as the American pull-out approaches. Refugees have only just realised that the UN has not as yet agreed to take on the running of the camps. As it is understood here, the High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Red Cross will be responsible for general humanitarian aid along the border, but there is no commitment to ensuring the camps' continued existence. About 30,000 refugees are housed in the Safwan and Abdaly camps. Responsibility for most civilian affairs on the Iraqi side of the border reverts to Baghdad on the withdrawal.

Captain John Maxwell, the public health officer at the Safwan camp, said: "I can only tell the refugees the truth: we don't know what will happen when we leave."

At the weekend thousands of refugees staged demonstrations calling on the Americans to insist on a military presence in southern Iraq. The refugees, who dismiss the idea that the UN can protect them from President Saddam Hussein, said they would force their way into Kuwait whether they had permission or not.



from Turkey under a relief effort organised by the World Food Programme.

Tehran is doing its best to cope with the huge influx of people, distributing bread and apples to refugees at the border and flying emergency supplies by helicopter into Iraq to help stranded Kurds. The Iranians are, however, overwhelmed by the scale of the tragedy.

In Sar Dasht, with a population of 20,000, French doctors estimate that there could be as many as 200,000 Kurds waiting for help to arrive. The town is overflowing with people. They are crammed into shops, mosques, public buildings and the local cinema. Thousands more are sleeping in the open. In a mosque next to the town square about 1,200 occupants, mostly women and young children, are waiting to be fed.

Women with babies dying of hunger in their arms plead for milk and food amid the din of crying toddlers.

Jean-Paul Dixmeres, head of an 11-man Médecins sans Frontières team which arrived

## Appeal to world for funds

From OUR CORRESPONDENT IN NICOSIA

IRAN yesterday made an urgent appeal to the world to help it feed and house more than a million Iraqi refugees who have fled to the country's border. Tehran said another 500,000 people were expected, propelled into flight by continued fighting in northern and southern Iraq.

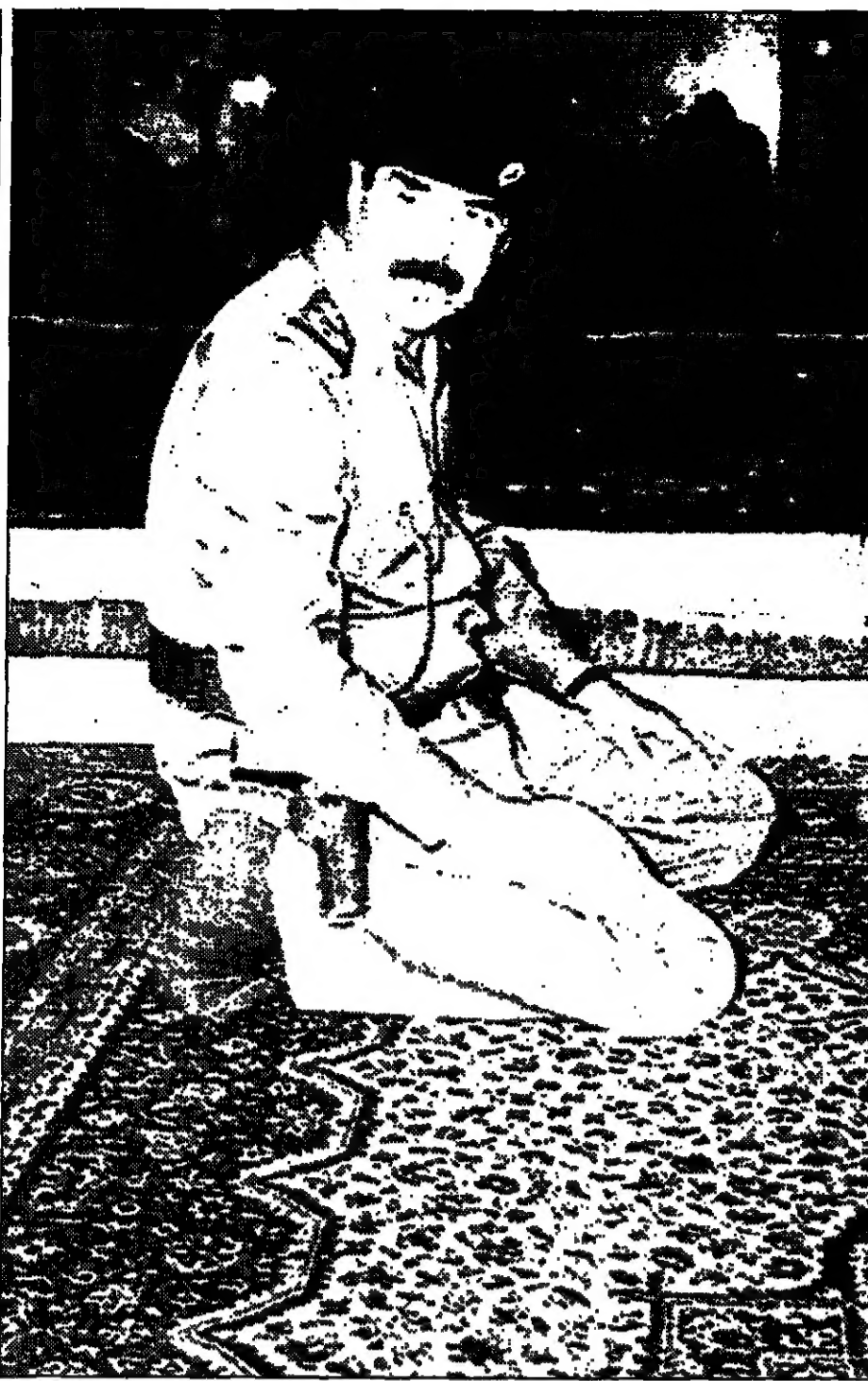
Kurdish rebels said Iraqi government forces were still attacking their positions and refugee convoys north of the 36th parallel, drawn by Washington last week in case military activity endangered the refugee effort. They urged the United Nations to protect Iraqi civilians. Kurdish spokesmen accused President Bush of indulging in "gesture politics" by refusing to act on his warning to Baghdad.

"Hundreds of refugees were killed or wounded during the last three days in mountains or hills overlooking Sulaymaniyah, and on routes to Turkey," by the fire of Saddam's helicopters, tanks and artillery," a spokesman for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan said in Damascus.

The uprising against Saddam's rule has flared again in southern Iraq, according to Shia groups, whose claims could not be verified. Fifteen members of Saddam's Republican Guard were killed at the weekend in fighting in Basra, said the Islamic Action Organisation, a coalition of Shia groups. Tehran Radio said Iraqi forces had kidnapped children in Basra to frighten people into submission.

"The refugees have left their hearths and homes, and have come to partake of our hospitality and selflessness," said Tehran Radio, including the Iranian people in its address to the world. "Words cannot express the depth of this disaster. Please help the Iraqi refugees," it said. Iranian officials say catering for the refugees is costing Tehran \$10 million (£5.6 million) a day.

The plea came as Sadoka Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, admitted the scale of the problem had been drastically underestimated. In Tehran to assess the needs of the refugees, she said the organisation had anticipated an exodus of just 35,000 refugees after the Gulf war. She said Iran had done "all it could", and outside help was desperately needed to evacuate 500,000 Kurds trapped inside northern Iraq with little food or shelter.



Turning to prayer: Saddam visiting a mosque during a surprise visit at the weekend to Arbil in the Kurdish region of Iraq, one of his few public appearances since the Gulf war

TURKEY

## US marines arrive at camp to help in relief

From MICHAEL BINYON in ANKARA

A HUNDRED American marines arrived yesterday at Isikveren camp near Sirnak, where Turkish soldiers opened fire on Saturday when thousands of desperate Kurdish refugees tried to storm an army post and push on down the mountain.

The marines landed yesterday morning at Iskenderun, the big Turkish naval base near the Syrian border, and went straight to the Iraqi border. They will help Turkey set up proper organisation and food distribution in the filthy,

overcrowded camp. Their arrival marks the start of a big American military rescue operation, involving thousands of troops who will come to Turkey in the next day or two to organise a helicopter airlift of food and emergency relief.

With the agreement of the Turkish government, they will start setting up proper camps and settlements in north Iraq, in the exclusion zone above the 36th parallel where Washington has warned Baghdad that Iraqi aircraft will be shot down. The situation in

Isikveren, Cukurca and other camps was deteriorating quickly over the weekend, as more people died from cold, hunger and disease and tension grew between the refugees and Turkish soldiers who were trying to prevent them moving into nearby towns and villages.

At Isikveren about 2,000 people ignored warning shots which were fired first into the air and then at their feet as they attempted to break out of the camp.

An army officer said that after 13 days the refugees were no longer afraid, but he said his men were exhausted and edgy.

There were reports elsewhere of shooting incidents in which at least six people were killed when they tried to storm the occasional relief lorries bringing food and shelter.

American, French and British planes continued dropping supplies on the Iraqi side of the border at the weekend. But in several tragic accidents parachutes failed to open, and at least three people were crushed to death by heavy packages falling to the ground. One Kurd remarked bitterly that having escaped the bombs and guns of President Saddam Hussein's forces, his people did not expect to be killed by Americans bombing them with food aid in the mountains.

On the ground the relief programme gathered pace at the weekend with the arrival of American and British helicopters to ferry aid directly to the mountaintop from the huge supplies building up at the main international relief centre in Diyarbakir.

IRAQ

## Baghdad tells Kurds not to fear revenge

From ADAM KELIHER in ARBIL, IRAQ

IF THE Kurdish multitudes huddled in Iran and Turkey are to be lured back into Iraq, they will have to trust the likes of Sabha al-Din Ahmad, one of many senior officials now reimposing the rule of President Saddam Hussein in northern Iraq.

The government's message to woo the Kurds is: thousands of Iraqis started the rebellion and then terrified the populace into fleeing, but they should now return because Baghdad has no plans of revenge. "The civil unrest was just another phase in the big conspiracy against Iraq," said Mr Ahmad, the president of Arbil's legislative committee.

Saddam also offered a conciliatory message during a tour to Arbil at the weekend, saying there would be no guarantees for murderers, rapists and thieves, but other Kurds "should fear nothing at all". "The past is the past, and let us start again," the president said in an address in the city, 230 miles north of Baghdad, during one of his few trips outside the capital since the Gulf war began.

His promises may be verified by the United Nations. Eric Suy, a representative for Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN secretary-general, arrived yesterday and started meetings with Saddam Hammedi, the prime minister, Ahmad Hussein al-Khodair, the foreign minister, and Hamad Youssef Hammedi, the culture and information minister.

Mr Suy said he discussed "establishing some form of a UN presence in the difficult areas in the north and south". Another UN delegation in charge of monitoring the Kuwait-Iraqi ceasefire line was scheduled to arrive today.

Although the government has offered an amnesty for Kurds to return, after which they could be branded as saboteurs, Baghdad has no mood of leniency towards captured insurgents. "People who are not going to be forgiven are those who killed, who stole, who raped," said Jafar Abdul Karim Barzazachi, the president of Arbil's executive committee.

Mr Ahmad said Iraqi authorities had captured an unspecified number of Iraqis, who were being treated as prisoners of war. Iraqi Kurds implicated in the rebellion were "under the jurisdiction of the central government".

This has not encouraged many of the hundreds of thousands of refugees in Iran and Turkey to return, but some Kurds have accepted the government's pardon and about 400 arrived on Saturday in a convoy of tractors, buses and dilapidated cars.

Some of the returnees had sought sanctuary around Saladdin, about 50 miles from

Arbil, but none had come from over the border. "There are lots wanting to come back," said Khalid Faqih Hammedi, a farmer, whose car was packed with 13 people, five in the boot. "Some are waiting for transport" but many roads are blocked.

Officials would not give any casualty estimates but one resident said the uprising claimed about 5,000 lives, and that some 300 people wounded lay in Arbil's four main hospitals. Evidence of the fighting was widespread, with many buildings gutted and torched vehicles littering the roadway.

## Nixon would kill Saddam

New York — Richard Nixon would order the assassination of President Saddam Hussein if he were still in the White House, according to the transcript of a television interview broadcast yesterday. In it, the former American president also said President Gorbachev might have missed his chance to change the Soviet Union.

Mr Nixon, aged 78, called Saddam "an international menace" who would be a "threat to peace and stability in the area" within five years if he stayed in power. "If I could find a way to get him out of there, even putting a contract out on him, if the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) still did that sort of a thing, assuming it ever did, I would be for it," he said. (Reuters)



Major-General Gunther Grenell, above, the American commander of the United Nations peacekeeping force that will police the Kuwait-Iraq border, on his arrival in Kuwait City.

## Mountain raid

Isikveren — A gendarme stationed near here said he had taken part in an armed raid on the guerrilla headquarters of the Kurdish Workers' Party in Iraq. He said that in the raid 30 guerrillas were killed, mainly Turkish Kurds.

## Euro-MP finds plight worse than Gaza Strip

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER in ANKARA

PAUL Howell, a leading Conservative member of the European Parliament, gave a warning yesterday that instead of the Kurds could make their plight "a thousand times worse" than that of the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip.

Mr Howell, Conservative MEP for Norfolk, who is in Ankara as spokesman of the European Democratic Group, representing British and Danish members of the European Parliament, was speaking at

the start of a fact-finding mission to refugee areas in Turkey and northern Iraq, to provide a firsthand report to the parliament when it debates refugees on Thursday.

He is visiting refugee areas at the invitation of the umbrella Patriotic Union of Kurdistan. Thursday's debate in Strasbourg is expected to be the focus for efforts to increase Europe's commitment to the Kurds and to boost the pledge of £120 million already made for immediate relief.

KUWAIT

## Soldier-rapists lurk at cathedral's gates

From JAMIE DETTMER in KUWAIT CITY

THE call to prayer is secret here. No bells are allowed to summon the faithful to worship. The cathedral has no cross on its roof.

Despite the discretion, St Patrick's Roman Catholic cathedral in Kuwait City is barely tolerated by the local Muslim population. Since it was built in the 1950s, after British and American lobbying, the cathedral has been on the verge of closure several times, and has been saved only by the last-minute intervention of the Emir.

Six priests attached to St Patrick's, the only cathedral in the Gulf, face an even greater challenge now as they attempt to defend their female parishioners from rape and sexual abuse. Their efforts have not been helped by the Kuwaiti authorities, who seem unconcerned about the recent outbreak in Kuwait of rapes of foreign women.

In the past few weeks, Kuwaiti officers and soldiers have attempted to abduct parishioners on their way to and from services. "They drive around outside and wait at the gates, menacing Filipinas and Indian women," said Father Angelo. "They mainly come on Fridays and Sundays, when they know there will be a lot of women around."

Soldiers demand to see the identity papers of the women, and try to force them into their cars. One Filipina, identified only as Linda, said the soldiers claimed that the papers were out of date.

"They say they want to sleep with us for five minutes. They say we are prostitutes," Linda said.

Dozens of the foreign women mainly hospital cleaners and nurses, are already victims of rape, having been abused at work and in their homes by ill-disciplined Kuwaiti soldiers. More than 50 Filipinas have been raped in the last few weeks, according to Father Angelo.

"They come here seeking our help, and then have to run a gauntlet of Kuwaitis outside. The other day a soldier walked through the gates and said to me: 'Get me a woman.'"

"I felt like hitting him, but he had a gun on him. I smiled, and he said I was laughing at him. His friends spoke to him saying I was a priest. They eventually walked off," said Father Angelo.

The priests have complained to both senior Kuwaiti officers, and the United States embassy, but nothing has been done so far to stop the soldiers assaulting and harassing women outside the cathedral.

The rapes of Filipinas and Indian women are not even investigated by the authorities when complaints are lodged at police stations. In at least one case, women have been beaten up by police officers for daring to accuse Kuwaitis.

Father Angelo, aged 34, is aware of the danger of supporting his parishioners. "The cathedral's position is

perilous, and I wouldn't be surprised if I get arrested for talking to you. I tell you, it is worse now than when the Iraqis were here. They just wanted to put up an anti-aircraft gun in the yard."

"I wonder why this is happening. In any army you get a few bad apples, but here it is not just a few isolated cases. I think they feel they can rape Filipinas and Indian women with impunity because their governments are not as strong as say, the British and American governments," Father Angelo said.

The priests at the cathedral are particularly anxious about the plight of Sri Lankan women who have been abused, as for them rape is a social stigma. They said these women in Kuwait tended to come from poor and ignorant families, and they feared that their loss of virginity would not be forgiven by relatives. This meant they avoided telling people about any attacks, and suffered in silence.

ISRAEL

## Shamir heads for London with Palestinian formula

From RICHARD BEESTON in JERUSALEM

YITZHAK Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, flew to London last night before what could be crucial talks with European leaders this week. Before leaving Tel Aviv, he said a possible solution to the Palestinian question might be to create "Palestinian ministries" in the occupied territories which would administer all aspects of government, except matters of security and foreign affairs.

Mr Shamir said in an interview published in yesterday's *al-Hamishmar*, the Hebrew daily newspaper, that he was prepared to give the 1.75 million Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip more than autonomy but less than statehood.

last May, which envisaged elections in the occupied territories, would allow Palestinians to set up ministries for police, culture, education, trade, justice and health — in effect all aspects of government except defence and foreign policy. "The security services would remain ours," he said, in excerpts of the interview, to be published in full on Thursday, marking Israel's independence day.

The concessions, which do not go far enough to satisfy the demands of most Palestinians for full statehood, appeared to provide further proof that Mr Shamir is making efforts to be seen to co-operate with Washington over its attempts to organise a peace conference for the Middle East. The American initiative, which

has had Israel's support in principle, envisages holding a regional peace conference attended by Israel, nine Arab states, and Palestinian representatives, under American and Soviet auspices.

Senior Israeli sources made it clear yesterday that Mr Shamir viewed the most important aspect of his visit to London this week as his proposed meeting with Valentin Pavlov, his Soviet counterpart. In particular, Israel will attempt to persuade the Kremlin of the importance of restoring full diplomatic relations with it ahead of any Middle East peace conference. "I hope the renewal of diplomatic relations will come in any case, also independent of the talks that are taking place," said Mr Shamir.



## DANCE

## Moving out in search of more space

Debra Craine on why Rambert has left Sadler's Wells after two decades

What does Richard Alston think he is doing? First, he severs all ties with Sadler's Wells, the theatre which has been the London showcase for Rambert Dance Company for the past 20 years. Then he takes Britain's oldest contemporary dance troupe elsewhere, depositing it in a peripheral London studio space with one-fifth the seating capacity. Why would any artistic director deliberately downplay his company's profile in the capital and, in the process, drastically reduce his potential audience?

The answer according to Alston is simply, space. With a proscenium only 29 feet wide, Sadler's Wells has one of London's smallest performing spaces and for years, dance companies have complained about its cramped facilities. Yet after two decades there, Alston says it is now time for Rambert to stop putting up with its shortcomings.

"I just love to see dancers in a big space and you can see that in Southampton, you can see it in Oxford, in Glasgow and Birmingham, in Paris," he says. "It's really serious that there isn't a stage for dance in London that's better than the Wells. The Wells is really not good enough."

While it is true that Sadler's Wells has a prohibitively small stage, it is also true that Rambert, under Alston's direction, has found it increasingly difficult to fill the auditorium's 1,500 seats. Since he took over as artistic director in 1986, the company has moved away from the popular dramatically-based programming of his predecessors and towards the pure abstraction of Merce Cunningham's neo-classicism, a shift that cost Rambert some of its previous audience. The move to Riverside, a 319-seat studio space in west London, virtually guarantees a sold-out box office.

Still, Alston believes he is leading a campaign for a better performing space on behalf of dance companies generally. "Everyone actually has got reservations - pretty strong ones - about the Wells. But as long as they are there, as long as they don't go anywhere else, you go on tolerating it. I wanted to press for a large space where Sadler's Wells can really get together this new theatre they are planning, then more power to their elbow. But at the moment I see no signs of it. I wanted to make a positive statement."

Alston's positive statement is to present Rambert's annual London spring season at Riverside Studios, where a new dance floor measuring 30 feet deep and 50 feet across

has been laid for the two-week season, which begins tomorrow night. Such a space will undoubtedly give the performers more room to breathe, but it will also restrict the company's ability to display its visually striking sets. With no facilities to fly sets at Riverside, some of Rambert's programming has unfortunately been curtailed.

A new work, *Four Elements*, by the American post-modernist choreographer Lucinda Childs, which was the product of Rambert's £100,000 Prudential Award for the Arts, will not be seen in London this year because Jennifer Bartlett's set designs cannot be accommodated at Riverside. And the London premiere of Alston's own *Roughcut* will be given without the Perspex poles of Tim Hatley's set, itself the result of the 1989 Linbury Prize for Stage Design.

Alston knows that Riverside cannot provide the sole solution to Rambert's housing crisis. The company needs a higher profile in London and to achieve it, he has his sights set on the West End, where modern dance companies used to appear in the Sixties. Alston is currently negotiating with a West End theatre for a Rambert season.

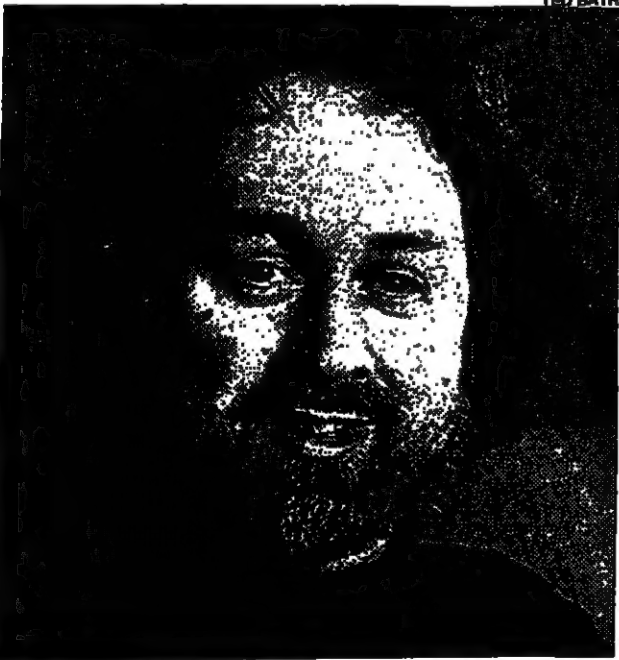
"We have burned our boats at the Wells and we are going to plague managements until we can find somewhere else," he says. "I rather think there is a strong London audience for dance who will actually be extremely pleased to be able to go to see a company they want to see in the West End."

Perhaps Alston has been inspired by Rambert's recent success at the Paris Opera. Stepping in at the last minute for the Marthe Graham Company - which pulled out of its planned season there because of the Gulf war - Rambert found himself in front of a traditional Paris Opera Ballet crowd, an audience markedly different from the one the company is used to here.

"At the first night there were a lot of extremely well-to-do people sitting around and I thought it was going to be really frosty. They started during *Embrace Tiger* and then they went wild at the end of *Roughcut*. They reacted amazingly enthusiastically."

If Alston's gamble pays off, Rambert could find itself with an entirely new audience at home, and scenes like that could be repeated in the West End.

● Rambert's two-week season opens at Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6 (081-748 3354) tomorrow night



Richard Alston, artistic director of Rambert Dance Company: "The Wells is really not good enough"

## ARCHITECTURE: BIRMINGHAM

## Second city finds its feet



Resting place: Tom Lomax's "ingenious ensemble", a bronze sculpture in Centenary Square, depicting the three faces of Birmingham: Industry, Commerce and Enterprise

On the inauguration day of Birmingham's Symphony Hall, Richard Cork looks at the boldly imaginative remodelling of public spaces surrounding it

Bullied, polluted and throttled for decades by the city's obsession with traffic flow, the people of Birmingham are at last re-emerging from their subway-ridden oppression. Having suffered the tyranny of the Inner Ring Road ever since it was hatched in the post-war period, they now find that the planners are attempting to release them from its coils. Nowhere more spectacularly than in the remodelling of Centenary Square, an immense open space dedicated to the pedestrian rather than the car.

Discovering such an unexpected sanctuary in the heart of this beleaguered city is a tonic. The aptly named Paradise Bridge has been flung over the road which once so noisily divided Centenary Square from the Victorian staidness of the area around the town hall and art gallery.

Such an unexpected sanctuary in the heart of this beleaguered city is a tonic

The needs of the individual walker, and the figures who traverse it appear reassuringly at home as they negotiate the individual components of the pattern she has devised.

The colours accentuate the air of welcome it offers. On a dry, warm day the overall hue is reminiscent of terracotta, interspersed with pale mustard, parched ochre, sunbaked orange and a refreshing use of darker, blue-tinted elements. It serves memories of dusty Renaissance piazzas, and Jaray acknowledges that Italy had provided her with indispensable sources of inspiration.

At Centenary Square, however, she was allowed to design light fittings, benches and even litter bins as well as the pavement itself. These structures, in elegant and yet sturdy ironwork, indicate her respect for the still surviving Victorian street furniture elsewhere in the city. But they also possess a lightness of touch, and a leaning towards simplification, which identify them as late 20th-century in feel.

They certainly chime with the sensibility enlivening the pavement, and also provide congenial surroundings for the water sculpture produced by Tom Lomax.

Installed in a part of the square where the abundant seating undulates in a trefoil form around it, this complex sculpture contains three dark bronze dishes leaning against each other. The lighter images within each dish invite careful contemplation, ranging in mood from the serenity of a Buddha-like head to an open-mouthed man who finds himself clamped in a vice.

Without the intended play of water, Lomax's ingenious ensemble cannot yet be properly assessed. Nor can the colossal resin sculpture which Birmingham-born Raymond Mason is completing in his Paris studio. During the summer it will be placed on the plinth already inhabiting a raised area, where Jaray's zigzag patterns become faint and oddly tentative. They lack the absolute certitude of the

paving elsewhere in the Square: the result, perhaps, of a tension between her abstract refinement and the more outspoken figurative approach adopted by Mason.

How did a painter of her calibre manage to secure such a monumental and all-embracing civic commission? Jaray had previously proved her aptitude for three-dimensional design by producing the plum-coloured terrazzo concourse at Victoria Station, and a decorative brickwork floor for Stoke-on-Trent garden festival.

She could not, however, have secured the Centenary Square project without the support of Vivien Lovell, the indefatigable director of Birmingham's Public Art

Commissions Agency. Backed by Michael Diamond, director of the Birmingham City Art Gallery, Lovell suggested that the city's ambitious redevelopment plan should be accompanied by a Percent for Art policy.

To its credit, Birmingham agreed. So a working party was set up three years ago, with both Lovell and Diamond as key members, to decide how one per cent of the total building costs should be allocated to artists. The outcome of their pioneering efforts will only become fully apparent in the summer, when the work commissioned for the new convention centre is installed. With a four-storey mural on the drum wall by Deanna Petherbridge, an entrance canopy

filled with Ron Haselden's neon birds, and stained glass by Alex Beleschenko for the mighty wall overlooking the canal, the city's place in art will be vigorously declared.

But the convention centre was designed before any of the artists became involved, and its architectural shortcomings are a severe disappointment. The exterior is lurid.

As for the interior, the central atrium is cluttered with a perverse amount of fussy detail. The architects, RHWL (Renton, Howard, Wood and Levin) and the Percy Thomas Partnership, have clogged the entire mall with a plethora of blue pillars, bridges, king-size chromium tubes and painted girders. They choke the space, and the process of asphyxi-

ation is completed by the palm trees, shrubs and plants proliferating in every corner.

The Symphony Hall, where Simon Kettle will conduct the first concert tonight, has been given no architectural identity of its own. It is tucked away from view on the left of the entrance, one more anonymous unit inside a building with no time for asserting the sense of occasion which the Symphony Hall clearly needs.

In one respect, though, the convention centre does deserve praise. Its upper levels provide panoramic views of the paving below, and from here the full, sensuous extent of Jaray's achievement becomes apparent.

## REVIEWS PAGE 18

Television: Lynne Truss on *Jarvis and Wooster* and Joan Collins

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THE SOUTH BANK CENTRE



Michael Binyon reports from Ankara on the plight of the refugees nobody wants

# Will the Kurds ever have a home?

Are the Kurds condemned to be the new Palestinians, an orphan nation uprooted from its homeland, scattered in exile or dumped in camps and left to rot when the world loses interest? That could be the future of the half million refugees from Saddam's gunships who freeze in the mountains in unspeakable conditions while the world dithers.

Kurdish history is one of betrayal, suffering, rebellion and repression. This latest mass exodus is the final stage of a tragedy that began after the first world war when the Western powers refused to honour promises to create a unified, independent Kurdistan. It continued with sporadic revolts and guerrilla campaigns by Kurds in Iran, Turkey and Iraq until Saddam Hussein's use of poison gas at Halabja in 1988 raised the spectre of genocide; now his tanks and gunships have snuffed out the short euphoria of revolt.

Will tossing powdered milk and blankets out of helicopters do anything except save the West's conscience and ease President Bush's embarrassment? Are the Kurds to have a homeland, and if so, where? Can they be brought down from the mountains with any assurances of future safety? No solution can be brokered

without Turkey, home to more than half the estimated 20 million Kurds. Turkey, by far the strongest regional power, is a close ally of America and, despite well publicised cases of human rights violations, has the best record in its treatment of Kurds.

The Kurdish issue is acutely sensitive in Turkey, where to open the question of autonomy for minority rights is seen as a threat to the state structure laid down by the revered Atatürk. From the ruins of the old Ottoman empire an extraordinary hotchpotch of religions, nationalities and ethnic groups — Anatolia created a unitary state in which everyone remaining within the truncated borders was simply a Turk, enjoying the same citizens' rights. Favour for any one group would spark fratricidal jealousy among the others. Until only a few years ago the use of the word Kurd was forbidden; officially they were "mountain Turks".

Kurds are by far the largest ethnic minority in Turkey, accounting for a fifth of the population. Many have emigrated west to the big cities, they feel and speak Turkish and their prosperity is tied to that of the whole country. Istanbul is almost 40 per cent Kurdish. But nationalism remains strong, fuelled by the economic poverty of their barren mountain homeland. The focus of their differences is their language, long forbidden for all official purposes, and official recognition of cultural differences. These demands have been clumsily handled by successive weak governments in Ankara and repressive military regimes. Tensions have mounted, and Kurds, with a quick glance over their shoulder, now voice contempt for "the Turks" whose presence is so visible all over the mountainous east.

Relations with other Turks and with the government have also been embittered by a vicious

campaign by the PKK (Kurdish Workers Party) which in five years has killed at least 3,000 people — many of them Kurdish women and children — in an attempt to engender mass repression and revolt. Only recently has the government of Turgut Ozal begun to ease restrictions in an attempt to improve Turkey's human rights record, undercut the covert support the PKK was getting in Syria and Iraq and pre-empt Kurdish nationalist demands.

Last week he pushed through a portmanteau anti-terrorism bill

that lifts many political and civil rights restrictions lingering from the former military government. Political liberalisation has already allowed opposition MPs to press the demands of the Kurds in their political platforms. The government has also begun a \$21 billion development programme for the south-east, the Kurdish heartland, under which 22 dams will be built. Water from these dams will irrigate well over a million acres of land, produce a surge of electricity and boost local investment. Impoverished Kurdish farmers of the

region will see their incomes almost doubled. All in all, Turkey's Kurds are now doing better than for many years.

A mass migration of Iraqi Kurds threatens to upset everything. It would cost a vast sum, push demands for autonomy into open calls for separation, provoke a Turkish nationalist reaction and link Turkey's Kurds to violence and instability among their kinsmen over the border. All the more galling therefore to Ankara is the pressure in the West to take in all the Iraqi refugees.

The issue has sparked anew an almost paranoid resentment going back a century of what is seen as Western, especially west European, disdain for Turkey. The Turks point out that they took in 60,000 Kurds in 1988 and were given almost no credit. Only a handful were allowed to move to the West. Britain took one refugee and immediately imposed visa restrictions on all Turkey. Turkey has also

absorbed 300,000 refugees from Bulgaria, thousands of dissidents from Iran and at least 9,000 deserters from the Iraqi army. The charge everywhere is of Western hypocrisy and double standards.

Any proposal to settle the Iraqi Kurds in Turkey is a non-starter. "Which refugee, however well provided, is happy in a foreign land?" one Turkish official said. By contrast, Iran's decision to throw open its borders is seen as a wily move by President Rafsanjani to consolidate Iran's rapid return to warmer relations with the West, but Turks doubt whether Iran alone can bear the burden of an entire exodus, even if a disaffected army of refugees is a good weapon to hold in reserve against Iraq.

Returning home is not the solution the Kurds wanted when they fled. But they have little choice. Whatever the aid offered by the West and the size of the airlift, the Kurds will not be offered permanent sanctuary in Canada, Australia, Britain or America.

One elderly Kurd in a camp in Turkey voiced the sense of letdown that has become a leitmotif of Kurdish history: "We left Iraq to five. We came here to die. Everyone is dying."

Ronald Butt

## Tories gripped by death-wish

There is only one credible explanation for the sustained onslaught against the prime minister by people on his own side. The Tories have entered one of those phases in which political parties are periodically afflicted by a death-wish as faction fights faction and the clash of personalities and creeds takes precedence over the common interest.

The old adage that elections are lost by governments more than won by opposition politicians looks increasingly likely to be given further empirical proof.

Why do ex-ministers who are about to leave Parliament put the boot in? Why did Nigel Lawson complain that the government is indecisive in acting against the poll tax while Nicholas Ridley fights to the last drop of acid to save the name of the tax he loves, even though it is beyond resurrection? And why did Mrs Thatcher's former eminence grise, Sir Alan Walters, complain that interest rates had not been lowered sooner? If they have been, many Thatcherites would have been the first to complain at the retreat from Thatcherite rigour.

In short, the attack on Mr Major for "dithering" and "fudging" amounts to nothing more than the negative and impudent howls of anger from people enraged by the displacement, as they see it, of their ideas and loyalties from their former primacy in government. It is as though they would rather see Mr Kinnoch in Downing Street than give Mr Major a fair trial. In this kind of compulsive feuding the issues become secondary to the clash of personalities.

Mr Major is accused of being weak because he consults too much and takes the political temperature. (That was a persistent accusation in yesterday's *Walden* interview with the prime minister, who put up a calm and reasoned performance.) Yet he was not so weak that he dodged the policy problems inherited from Mrs Thatcher, on the contrary he committed himself to deal with the poll tax instantly.

He has seen the new trends which led to the leadership revolution, and if he has "dithered" a bit over means (to make sure they do

not undermine ends) he has been clear about the required ends themselves. Mrs Thatcher, who has been careful to say nothing publicly that could be construed as criticism of Mr Major himself, is now reported to have spoken critically in America of his government as the "B-Team". It is an odd way to speak of ministers most of whom were in her own government. If she thinks Mr Major is doing badly because he is not doing what she would have done, she and her supporters should ask themselves why it is that Mrs Thatcher is not still in No 10 to act differently. The poll tax was at the root of her overthrow, and no successor could have avoided a change of policy.

But it is perhaps Mr Major's reaction to the Kurdish tragedy that has most clearly marked him as a politician with an individual contribution to make. In their urge for a hasty withdrawal from the Gulf, the Americans underestimated the enormity of the tragedy. But Mr Major quickly grasped the reality. His intervention, even if it proves ineffectual in detail, has forced Washington to take notice.

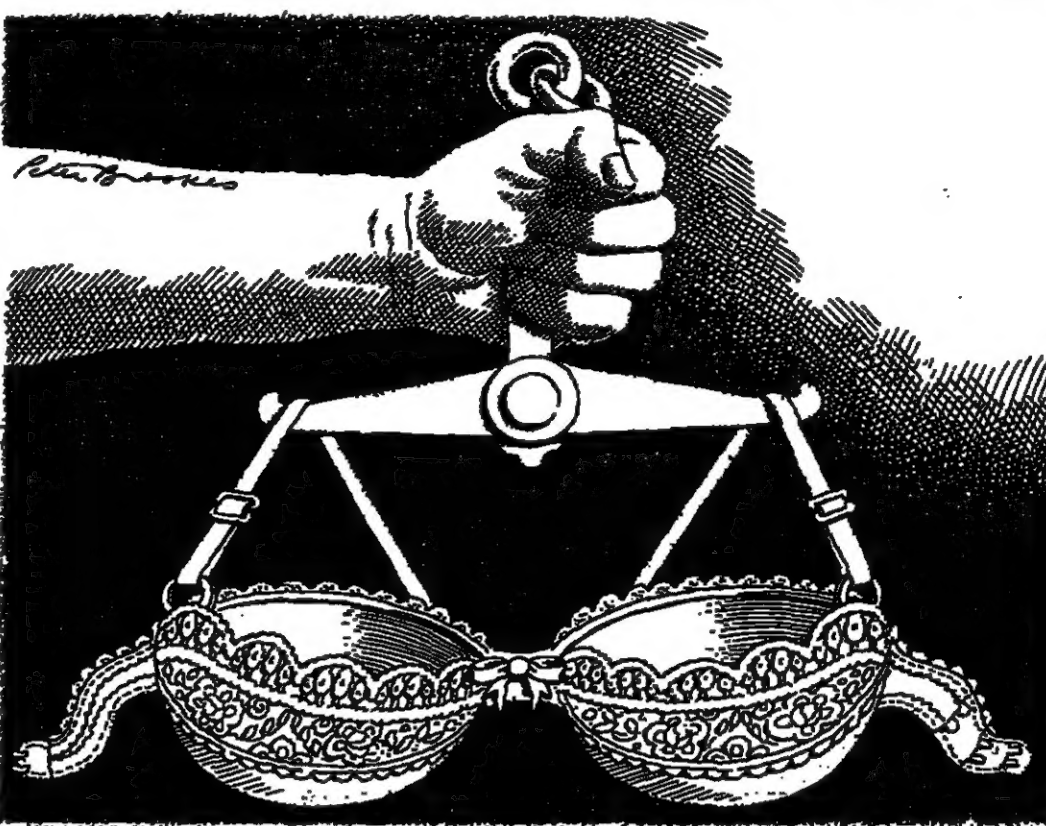
What is more, by putting forward his idea to European leaders, he underlines the truth that we should have benefited from a clearer European voice from the outset to balance that of America.

In yesterday's interview Mr Walden pursued Mr Major on whether he would advocate the use of troops if all other means of safeguarding the Kurds failed. The prime minister rightly refused to fall into that trap, the answer to which would ultimately have to depend on the Americans. But this does not invalidate an intervention that has obliged Washington to listen.

Mr Major listens quickly and knows what he wants to achieve even when he hesitates about how to achieve it. Those Tories who are feuding against him in their rage at being excluded from places of power and influence will gain nothing except a vote of thanks from Mr Kinnoch. But so closely are personal feelings always entwined with ideas in politics that this is a lesson they may be incapable of learning from history.

## Ignore this petty coterie

Bernard Levin asks why so much weight is given to the voice of so few in the row over the Swedish undie ads



a variety of different handwriting.) But there is worse to come. The earlier advertisement showed a similarly attractive and lightly-dressed lady, but in that instance the accompanying text was of an even more offensive nature, certain to provoke a postbag of complaint far exceeding the present one: it might well have attracted 119 outraged women, or even the whole round 120. The message ran: "What the an pair will be wearing this winter."

Very well, very well. I know that one of the most powerful handicaps women have to contend with is the male attitude which views them as dolls, creatures to be played with but not to be taken seriously. I think I know also — though here the Becker's Brook of assumption is somewhat wider — that photographs and advertisements emphasising only their bodies reinforce that unfortunate

picture. As against that, though, lingerie is a legal commodity on which millions of pounds are spent, and it is difficult to think of a way it might be advertised without showing it.

But when that is said, it still leaves out the most important aspect of this business: the ASA and its complainants are behaving as though nobody in the land is sufficiently intelligent to see exactly what such advertising is up to and, having seen, dismiss it as harmless froth. I shall go further; the knicker-wowers, who now join the smoking-wowers, the drink-wowers and the food-wowers (I fear that this is not going to be their last appearance in this space), are every bit as willing to hector, bully and traduce their opponents, largely because, like the rest of the gang, they know in their hearts that they are a tiny minority, as unrepresentative as they are shrill.

Come, may we not ask, the Advertising Standards Authority how it dare promulgate such specious nonsense, based as it is on complaints by a number of people who, expressed as a percentage of the female adult population, amount to approximately 0.000006 if I have counted the noughts right? No doubt the ASA would say that its lofty role takes no account of such arithmetic; its *ipse dixit* must suffice. But, apart from the fact that the authority takes care to announce the numbers of complainants, all unaware that by doing so it is obviously (and justly) inviting derision, it really cannot claim any basis for its judgment of the Hennes lingerie firm if the entire nation minus 117 is wholly untroubled by the offence. The authority claims that in the last accounting year it received some 10,000 complaints; how many of these were rejected

even by the ASA I do not know, but even if every one was upheld, that still leaves the dissatisfied as one four-thousandth of the adult population. Some fury.

But that is by no means all. Let us shift from the constable to the miscreant, for we have not yet heard the defence. It is a powerful and pragmatic one, provided by the head of the Hennes advertising department, Liz Sheppard. But before I introduce her, I must pause here to be incalculably offensive on my own account.

I have never met Miss Sheppard, nor any of the women who complained at the advertisement, much less those who picked Hennes's Brighton store last year at the time of the "an pair" joke. Yet I would wager a large sum that she is better-looking than any of them, and I am certain that is a substantial part of the complainants' problem.

Now for a word from our sponsor. Miss Sheppard goes on the attack at once. Her last year's sales of Hennes' have increased by 500 per cent as a result of the campaign. We are very proud of our advertising. It is very nice and quite justifiable. We have run a series of adverts in seven countries and only two (of the ads) have attracted comment, and only in England. They are not sensitive here about women's underwear.

But with that last sentence, even she concedes too much. The figures say clearly that practically nobody at all is too sensitive here, and, best of all, she has to defend her company, the should — "Isn't England sensible and nice — only 117 people in the whole country are too sensitive about women in adverts." In her place I would go further and put those very words over the lingerie-clad lady who is to figure in the next Hennes advertisement.

Have you ever noticed that every time a new organisation is set up, ostensibly for the people's good, its work invariably takes the form of stopping the people from doing something they enjoy doing and have been doing for years? The ASA wants to stop suggestive wording on lingerie advertisements. Take it from me, the next such organisation will demand an end to the lingerie advertisements themselves. And the one after that will abolish the lingerie.

...and moreover

## MATTHEW PARRIS

FROM *The Times* of June 15, 1991: As London's zoo hostage drama entered its 28th day, directors and keepers carried out their threat to kill more animals unless their demands for public funding are met. At 12 noon, as on the previous ten days, a hatch in the barricade manned by administrators and keepers was opened. This time four dead wallabies were tipped into the street. Pinned to the left ear of one was a note addressed to the home secretary, essentially repeating the contents of every communication sent out of the compound since the crisis began.

Sir, We, the directors of London Zoo, require from Her Majesty's Government three unconditional undertakings:

1. To pay off the accumulated overdraft of the Zoological Gardens.
2. To guarantee a subsidy of £10 million per annum in perpetuity to the zoo.
3. To grant to the directors and their staff an unqualified amnesty from criminal proceedings arising out of the recent zoological action which has unfortunately proved necessary.

Unless and until we receive cast-iron assurances on all three points we shall regrettably be obliged to continue the action, comprising:

- Progressive reduction of animal feeding towards starvation levels. Each week rations will be reduced by 20%.
- A carefully targeted cull of animals every day.
- At present we are selecting the

Australian mammals, starting with the least endangered species. Tomorrow it will be the kangaroos, followed by the koalas. Only as a last resort will we sacrifice the rare duck-billed platypus, but HMG should have no doubt as to our resolve.

Yours etc.

PS. Hope you received the section of elephant's ear included with our last letter. PPS. Next enclosure will be a polar bear's claw. We are pulling them out one by one.

PPPS. Teddy's in big trouble.

As former prime minister Edward Heath prepares for a mercy mission to negotiate the release of two pandas, opinion in the political and scientific world remains divided over the wisdom of the visit. Mr Heath points out that the pandas are related to a pair given to him by Mao Tse-tung and he condemns the government's refusal to negotiate with the zoo's directors. The directors had hinted that as a sweetener to encourage the Heath mission they might be prepared to throw in a couple of giraffes.

Sources close to Downing Street insist that any dealing with the rebel directors will only encourage management at Whipsnade, Chessington and other zoos to mount "copycat" zoological action. However, the home secretary remains willing to meet representatives of the various animal support groups which have been formed to press for the release of their chosen species.

As might be expected, the best supported are the furry mammals. The Koala Support Group plans a march on Downing Street over the weekend. The Gorilla Action Movement has also attracted widespread notice and the llamas have found an unexpected constituency of sympathy.

Even the rabbits have their lobbyist: a children's television programme has encouraged young viewers to join the local "hutch" in a nationwide network. A petition from the Friends of the Chimps appealing for a helicopter drop of bananas was handed to the home secretary yesterday. But perhaps the most unusual minority call has been the Haringey Anarchist Sisters, a lesbian support group for spiders who abhorred from Nelson's Column during the mass panda rally in Trafalgar Square last weekend before being attacked by a delegation of dolphin sympathisers. The recently formed Noah's Ark Society, an umbrella organisation, has appealed for calm. So far, only the warthog appears to be without supporters.

Stop Press: Violence is erupting at the zoo. Despite the huge military presence, shots have been heard within the compound and unconfirmed reports suggest that the enclosure has been stormed by a self-styled liberation group calling itself the Anti-Vivisection, Anti-Hunt, Anti-Zoo Coalition. One rumour speaks of the directors being fed to the lions.

## Oxfam man to succour Labour

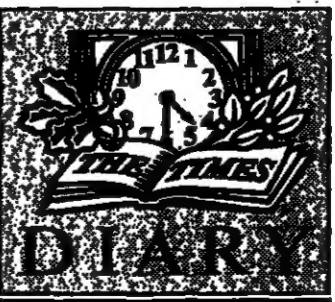
When the heads of British aid agencies visit Whitehall today to discuss relief for Kurdish refugees with Douglas Hurd, there will be discreet words of congratulation for one of them. Frank Judd, director of Oxfam since 1985, is expected to be on the new list of working peers due to be announced later this month.

The list, which John Major has already approved, is secret, but the Labour grapevine has it that Judd, 56, who lost his seat in the 1979 general election, has been hand-picked by Neil Kinnock to improve the party's performance in the House of Lords.

Judd served as a minister at defence, overseas development and the Foreign Office in the last Labour government. But his greatest attraction to the Labour party lies in his campaigning experience. Last year Oxfam raised £62 million and boasts that, with 777 shops, it has a stronger high street profile than even Marks & Spencer.

Judd's political background has not always endeared him to everyone at Oxfam. One senior employee commented at the time of his appointment: "The last thing we need is a failed Labour politician who never stops talking." He has since had several rows with the charity commissioners about Oxfam overstepping the mark into the political arena, particularly over its support for sanctions against South Africa. Lately, however, he has tried scrupulously to keep his politics and his work apart.

The new list of working peers will also raise the interesting possibility of a race between the two main parties to break the front-bench mould in the Lords. Indian-born Shirela Flather, who was made a Tory peer last year,



has been widely tipped to become the first Asian to hold ministerial office in the upper house. At the same time, Labour sources say that Kinnock's new list of four or five names includes a senior black figure destined for an early rise to frontbench responsibility.

● The Roman forum comes to So-theby's today when eleven stable lads and one stable lass are sold into bondage. But, before the vice squad rushes in, they will remain in captivity only until they run in the London marathon next weekend, and most of the money raised from their temporary slavery will go to charity. But to show what enlightened times we live in, the slaves will be rewarded. The three with the best times will receive 7.5 per cent of their sale price.

### Noises off?

Rehearsals for the annual summer season at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park begin today with an added poignancy. Could it be the last in which the traditional performances of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* are interrupted at the most dramatic and inopportune moments by roaring lions and screeching parrots from London Zoo?

Theatre officials and actors have complained for 30 years, but admit they would miss the offstage obligato. One lion, it is said, has the uncanny knack of knowing

just when to intervene — usually when Bottom is declaring: "I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me." The parakeets and peacocks join in when Shakespeare's rude mechanicals amends his offer to roar: "as gently as any sucking dove."

"Performances may be quieter in future," says Robert Noble, administrator of the theatre, "but we are all very sad at the prospect of the zoo noises." Without the zoo noises, he says, the only



interruptions will be the sound of hedgehogs under the stage and the altogether less romantic whack of bat meeting ball from the nearby baseball games.

● MCC members were amused by a Freudian slip in the ballot paper sent to them on whether women should be admitted to the club premises at Lord's. "Should MCC members be permitted to introduce a lady guest to the pavilion?" it asks. *Cherchez la femme, indeed.*

### Turned to stone

The opening tonight of Birmingham's £160 million new concert hall with Simon Rattle conducting the CBSO promises to be a jolly affair — in contrast to the ceremonial laying of the foundation stone in 1983.

Because both the British government and the European Com-

mission were putting money into the project, a problem arose as to who should perform the honours. After much soul-searching, the then chief executive of Birmingham city council, Tom Caulcott, decided on Jacques Delors, since the biggest single grant was coming from the EC. The British government was represented by Nicholas Ridley, hardly noted as a member of the Delors fan-club.

To mollify him, Caulcott asked him to lay a time capsule under the foundation stone. "Mr Ridley looked down his nose during the entire proceedings and was very glum," recalls Caulcott. "He looked positively bilious during the lunch afterwards, and it definitely wasn't the food."

### Count on it

Disregarding for the moment the claims of the abacus, the world's first calculating machine is due to go on display at the Science Museum later this year. The machine was built 140 years ago by the British engineer and mathematician Charles Babbage, whose inventions also include a type of speedometer and the locomotive cowcatcher. It has been lovingly reconstructed by the museum's backroom boys, who have spent nearly a year tinkering and tweaking in the cellars in South Kensington.

The remarkable machine is 10ft long and stands 6ft high. In reconstructing it, the computer buffs at the museum have developed renewed respect for Babbage. "What we thought were over-elaborate refinements in his designs turn out to have a subtle but vital role to play," says Doron Swade, curator of computing.

It should be on display by July — in full working order. What odds on the slimline Japanese versus in readers' pockets at this very moment still being capable of adding two and two in the year 2131?



## Police guard Mandela as Zulus go on the rampage

By GAVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG  
AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

FOUR men were killed in fictional fighting near Nelson Mandela's home in Soweto at the weekend, prompting intervention by riot police to protect the African National Congress deputy president and his family.

Colonel Johann Mostert, a police spokesman, said ANC officials appealed for help when about 500 Zulu support-

ers of the Inkatha Freedom Party went on the rampage around a workers' hostel about two miles from the Mandela mansion on Saturday night. Police who confronted the mob were attacked with stones, and shots were fired at officers in an armoured vehicle, who responded with shotguns and rubber bullets. Four bodies were found in the area, Colonel Mostert said. One had been burnt alive, two shot with AK47 assault rifles, and one bled to death.

Mr Mandela and Clarence Makwethu, president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, met in Harare today to map out a joint strategy to end Pretoria's white minority rule. The men are due to lead their teams in talks, to be opened by President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, which officials say will centre on the groups' common demand for an interim government and a constituent assembly ahead of constitutional negotiations in South Africa.

The meeting will bring together for the first time in more than 30 years the national executive members of the ANC and the PAC. The conference is being held outside South Africa because some exiled nationalist leaders attending have not yet received assurances from Pretoria, which offered a general amnesty in February, that they will not be prosecuted on returning home.

The fighting in Soweto erupted only a few hours after Mr Mandela announced that the ANC had begun forming defence units in black townships. Addressing thousands of mourners at the funeral of a victim of a killing in Alexandra township, on the east side of Johannesburg, Mr Mandela said that they could not rely on the police to protect them. "If it is OK for whites to have neighbourhood watches and civilian guards, it should be equally acceptable for blacks to have their own defence units."

Mr Mandela said the ANC would honour an agreement with Pretoria not to train members of its armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, inside the country, "but there was no agreement that we will not form units to defend our people", he told his cheering audience. "If the government takes exception to this decision, we are not going to listen to them. Blacks in this country are being killed by other blacks with the assistance of the police."

## Salvador ambush kills 14

Mexico City — The Salvadoran army killed 14 guerrillas, including a nephew of President Chamorro of Nicaragua, in what rebels claimed was an effort to derail peace talks.

The ambush occurred on Thursday in El Salvador's northern Chalatenango province, said Salvador Samoyoa, spokesman for the rebel Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The attack is likely to derail UN-mediated peace talks which opened in Mexico on April 4. Señor Samoyoa said Antonio Cardenal, a rebel commander whose aunt is Señora Chamorro, died. (AP)

## Fatal stampede

Dhaka — Four people were trampled to death and dozens were injured when thousands of Bangladeshis stampeded for free clothes and cash handouts from wealthy businessmen. Giving clothes and money to the poor is a tradition in Bangladesh on the eve of Eid ul-Fitr, a festival marking the end of Ramadan. (Reuters)

## New year appeal

Kathmandu — King Birendra of Nepal, who yielded his absolute powers in face of a popular pro-democracy movement, appealed to his people in a speech marking the Nepal new year to vote peacefully but in large numbers in their first multiparty polls in 1991. (AP)

## Rwanda clash

Nairobi — Rwandan government troops killed 20 rebels of the Rwanda Patriotic Front in a clash in the northeastern Rubungu region, near the town of Mubumba on the border with Uganda, state radio, monitored in Nairobi, reported yesterday. There were no losses on the government side, it said. (AFP)

## Leaden days for gold town

The mining industry that was once South Africa's economic mainstay is struggling to make a living, Gavin Bell reports

IN THE western Transvaal town of Stilfontein, everybody knows the latest gold price because their livelihood depends on it. It now spells economic disaster for their community, facing the closure of its biggest mine with the loss of 2,500 jobs.

The mainstay of the South African economy for a century, the gold mining industry is experiencing the worst crisis in its history, because of stagnating prices, low grades and inflation. Almost half the country's gold is being produced at a loss, and the chamber of mines predicts further closures.

The cost in human terms is appalling. About 40,000 workers were laid off last year, and more are expected to join them this year. For the large majority, there are no prospects of regular employment.

The worst affected are migrant workers from Lesotho, Mozambique, and the tribal homelands of Transkei and Ciskei, where it is estimated that each miner supports up to ten dependants.

Operation Hunger, a private relief agency, provided emergency aid for about 250,000 people in the Transkei region last year. Since December it has been feeding an additional 150,000 there, and it estimates a similar number will soon be streaming

to their soup kitchens — most of them as a result of the slump in gold mining.

The longer-term consequences include increased migration from impoverished rural areas to squatter camps mushrooming around South African cities, with a rise in overcrowding and crime. The city of gold, Johannesburg, has become the city of gloom.

While South Africa remains the world's biggest gold producer, the importance of the industry to the economy is rapidly declining. Bank statistics show gold's percentage of total exports fell from 42 per cent in 1983 to 25 per cent last year.

With black trade unions agitating for a redistribution of wealth in a post-apartheid era, forthcoming wage negotiations are likely to be tough. Dr Horst Wagner, acting chief executive of the chamber of mines, has appealed to union leaders to show restraint. "Current conditions make it imperative that employee organisations adopt a reasonable approach to negotiations on wages and other conditions," he said. But Jerry Majatadi, an official of the black national miners' union, rejects arguments that wage restraint would safeguard jobs, saying nationalisation offers the only long-term solution.



Clean-up campaign: a lifesize cutout of Rajiv Gandhi, the Congress (I) leader, being dusted by a party worker in Delhi as India prepares for general elections next month, when Mr Gandhi hopes to return to power

## Kashmir threat to Swedish hostages

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS  
IN DELHI

KASHMIRI militants are threatening "extreme steps" against two Swedish hostages early this week unless the Indian government allows independent investigations into human rights abuses by security forces.

Johan Jonsson and Ole Loman, who were working on an engineering project, were kidnapped 16 days ago in support of demands for visits by teams from the United Nations and Amnesty International. A group calling itself the Muslim Janab Force said it was responsible.

Kashmiri militants are losing much of their attraction and popularity because of intimidation of the local population. Women have been ordered to wear veils in public, or face unspecified serious consequences. In the past, uncovered women have had black ink thrown in their faces. Educated women, in particular, resent the instruction but are obeying it. Security forces believe it is designed to allow militants to disguise themselves as women observing purdah.

## Talks in China on airport collapse

FROM JONATHAN BRAUDE  
IN HONG KONG

FOREIGN Office officials returned to Hong Kong yesterday to brief Sir David Wilson, governor of the colony, and his senior advisers, after the breakdown in Peking late on Saturday of Sino-British negotiations on Hong Kong's £9 billion airport construction project.

Despite fears that the failure of the talks would rock the stock market today, politicians here refused to rule out shelving the airport if China demands too high a price for giving it the green light.

Few details of the negotiations were available yesterday as both sides maintained the news blackout imposed since Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, left China last week. A television report said it was believed that Britain and China had agreed that Hong Kong's fiscal reserves should be maintained at a secretly agreed minimum when the colony is handed over to Chinese control in 1997.

The talks appeared to have stalled over the amount of control Peking should have in Hong Kong before 1997.



## THE TRAINING AWARD FOR THOSE WHO'VE DONE TRÈS BON, MAGNIFICO OR EVEN 太好的

The Times is sponsoring a special Training Award for businesses that are breaking down international barriers. (For example, the language barrier).

You have to show that training has made you more efficient, more productive or more profitable in the world arena.

Last year's award went to Language & Communication Services who designed a training programme for small to medium sized businesses. It involved teaching the languages, business skills and marketing they needed to

compete abroad. Thirty five companies took part in their programme last year. It helped give these businesses the confidence to see the 1992 challenge as a 1992 opportunity.

Winners of Training Awards have the chance of featuring in the national and regional press. (The Times itself did a special supplement on the 83 winners of the 1990 Awards).

These awards aren't taken lightly. This year, His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales is patron.

In the long term, printing the

National Training Award logo on your stationery will imprint your company on people's minds.

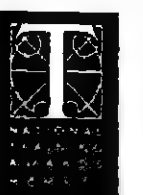
Future clients, graduates, even your competition, will know you're dedicated to developing your people. Making your company the kind of place more people want to join and fewer people want to leave.

It's for all these reasons that there were over 1,200 entrants last year.

If you want to put your company on the map, send off for a 1991 entry pack or telephone 0800 900 930.

For further information about the National Training Awards and a copy of the 1991 Entry Pack please write to: National Training Awards, FREEPOST 43355, Bristol BS1 3YX.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Job Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Organisation \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_



NATIONAL TRAINING AWARDS HAVE THEIR REWARDS



# Test drive a luxury on luxury but not

Settle into the electrically adjustable leather seats of the new Peugeot 605 SVE 24.

Listen to the double-sealed door shut with a deep, soundproofed thud. Run your fingers over the Californian walnut.

You'll feel the cares of the office slip away, and you're not even out of the car park.

Subjective terms like 'luxurious' inevitably spring to mind when confronted with having to describe any of the 605 models, from the 2 litre SLi to the 3 litre SVE 24. However, Autocar and Motor

The cabin has been designed so that the electric controls you'll find as standard in every 605 model, such as those for the front window, tilt and slide glass sunroof and the heated door mirrors all fall readily to hand, and "...even with

## Luxury.

the wheel set fully back and down, the comprehensive and clear instrument panel is fully visible to a six foot-plus driver." Autocar and Motor.

On nine of the 605 models you can even keep your hands stationary while you change stations on the stereo radio, because the main controls are duplicated on one of the 4 steering column stalks.

All 605's have outstanding handling built into them.

Should you decide to test drive any one of the new Peugeot 605 models (and we sincerely hope you do) we suggest you take it through a variety of road and driving conditions, because you'll find there's virtually no variation in the 605's ride.

In fact on 3 litre models Peugeot's engineers have built in an automatic electronic ride control.

This keeps your journey smooth by constantly adjusting the settings of the shock absorbers between hard and soft, based on information received from sensors around the car.

Each of the shocks contains a tiny electric motor that carries out these adjustments in just 150th of a second.

Power steering is, needless to say, standard on all 605 models.

And while you're relaxing as you watch the world fly by, it's unlikely you'll hear it fly by.

The 700 hours the 605 spent in our wind tunnel has given it the best drag coefficient in its class.

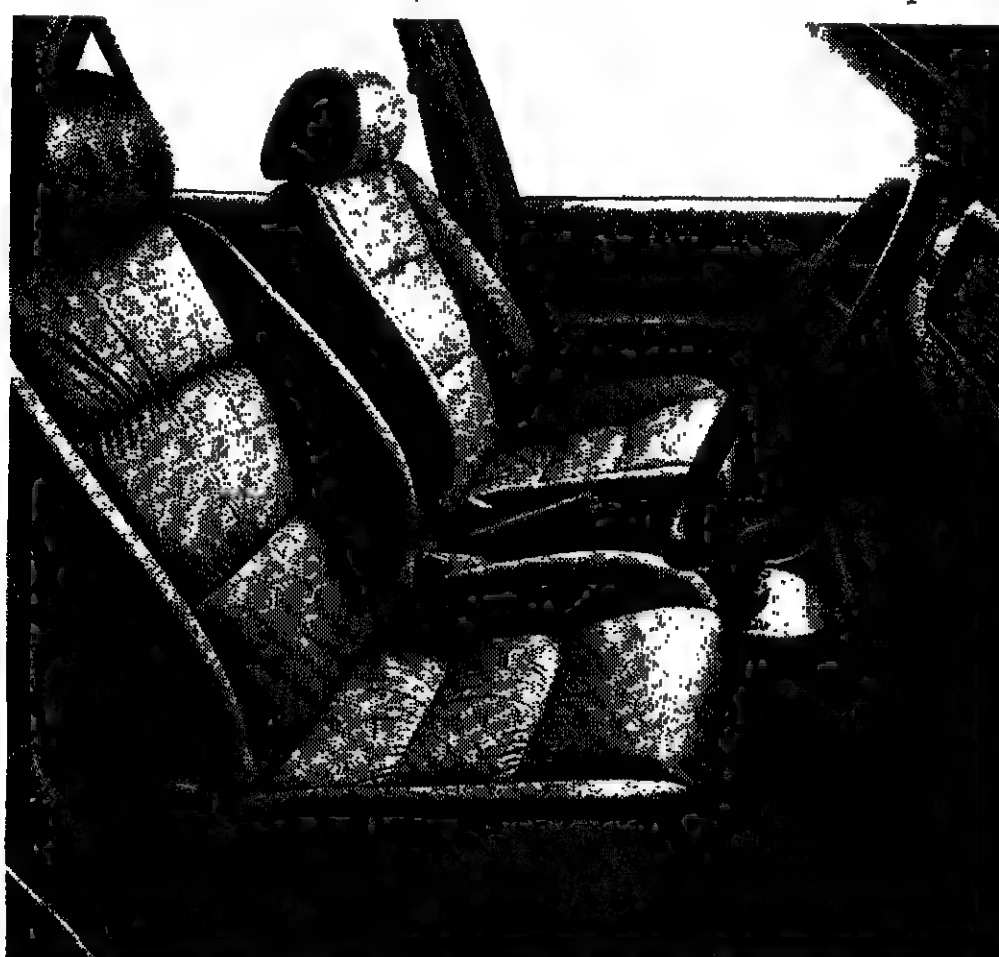
Just for good measure we've added silencers to the exhaust and double sealing for any pipes or wires passing from the engine to the cabin.

We've even mounted the engine on its own hydraulically damped suspension system.

All this has created the kind of refined interior environment that until now was only found in the world's most expensive luxury cars.

As far as the exterior environment is concerned, rest assured each 605 petrol model runs on unleaded, and each one, from the £17,022 SLi to the £27,097 SVE 24, is fitted with three-way catalytic converters that exceed forthcoming E.E.C. emission standards.

So everyone can relax as a 605 flies by, whether it be 2 litre, 3 litre, turbo diesel or 24 valve V6.



magazine were able to give a completely objective description.

They compared the 605's levels of refinement with those of the Jaguar XJ6, and came to the conclusion that, "...in some respects it (the 605) even exceeds them."

You'll find our designers' attention to detail everywhere. Reach for any of the 605's controls. You'll find you don't have to reach.



For a long, luxurious



# Any car that's long It's not short on car

"A real driver's car that rides well, is quiet, roomy and well built is still the exception rather than the rule in this market sector. The 605 has all the credentials it needs," Autocar & Motor.

That was the kind of response that we hoped we'd get for the eleven-car 605 range, not just because it shows them in a good light, but because it touched on a truth we'd discovered when talking to drivers of executive cars.

Many of these drivers had found, to their cost, that manufacturers often give their cars a veneer of luxury features so they look terrific in the showroom, but once out on the open road they show all the driving characteristics of a Chesterfield sofa.

At Peugeot we pride ourselves on the performance and handling of all our cars. When we entered the 'hot hatchback' market we revolutionised it with the now legendary 205 GTI. We wouldn't have entered the luxury car market unless we were confident we could do the same.

For sheer power there can be no doubt that the 605 SVE 24, for example, is a wolf in Savile Row clothing. In controlled tests it accelerated comfortably to 145mph, leaving its German cousins, the Audi Quattro 20V and the BMW 730i, in its wake. But power alone is no mark of engineering sophistication. More important is how efficiently a car uses that power.

One of the problems with high performance engines is that with a fixed airflow volume they suffer from relatively poor gas inflow at low revs. In other words,

acceleration in fourth and fifth gears is impaired.

Peugeot's engineers have solved this problem with a variable inlet manifold, so that gas velocity, and consequently torque, is

## Car

increased at lower revs. The result is that with a 605 SVE 24 you don't have to change down to accelerate.

An engine's ability to produce power can also be affected by things like air temperature, fuel octane rating and even altitude. (A conventional engine actually performs less well in the Swiss Alps than in the Dutch Lowlands).

To overcome this, Peugeot's engineers have devised an engine management system that automatically takes all these factors into consideration, and chooses the optimum spark timing and fuel injection timings from a choice of 11,664 permutations.

However, as any racing car designer will tell you, for a driver to be in complete control, chassis design is paramount.

Our racing car designers, whose 905 will be racing at Le Mans this year, have been invaluable in helping to engineer the ride and handling system, unique to the 605 range.

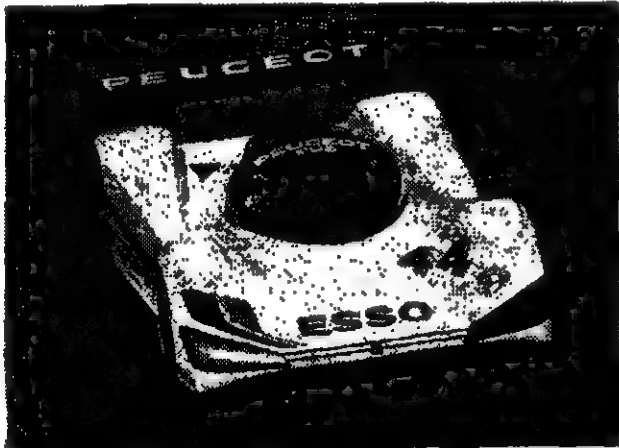
The double wishbone rear suspension is derived from the classic layout of competition and

sports cars, with computers being used to set the ideal geometry for keeping 'rubber on the road'.

A special lateral link has been added to the rear suspension which prevents the front from diving when braking sharply, and the rear from squatting when accelerating. Speed-variable power steering on the 3 litre models takes the effort out of negotiating the 605's 4.7 metres around the company car park, then gets progressively more taut and responsive as the car's speed increases.

Car & Driver said, "The Peugeot handles superbly, ranking among the very best large front-drive automobiles. Indeed the 605 has such good balance and grip that the uninformed might not be able to decide if the front or rear wheels are doing the driving," and who are we to disagree.

Needless to say, the high performance 605 comes complete with a high performance



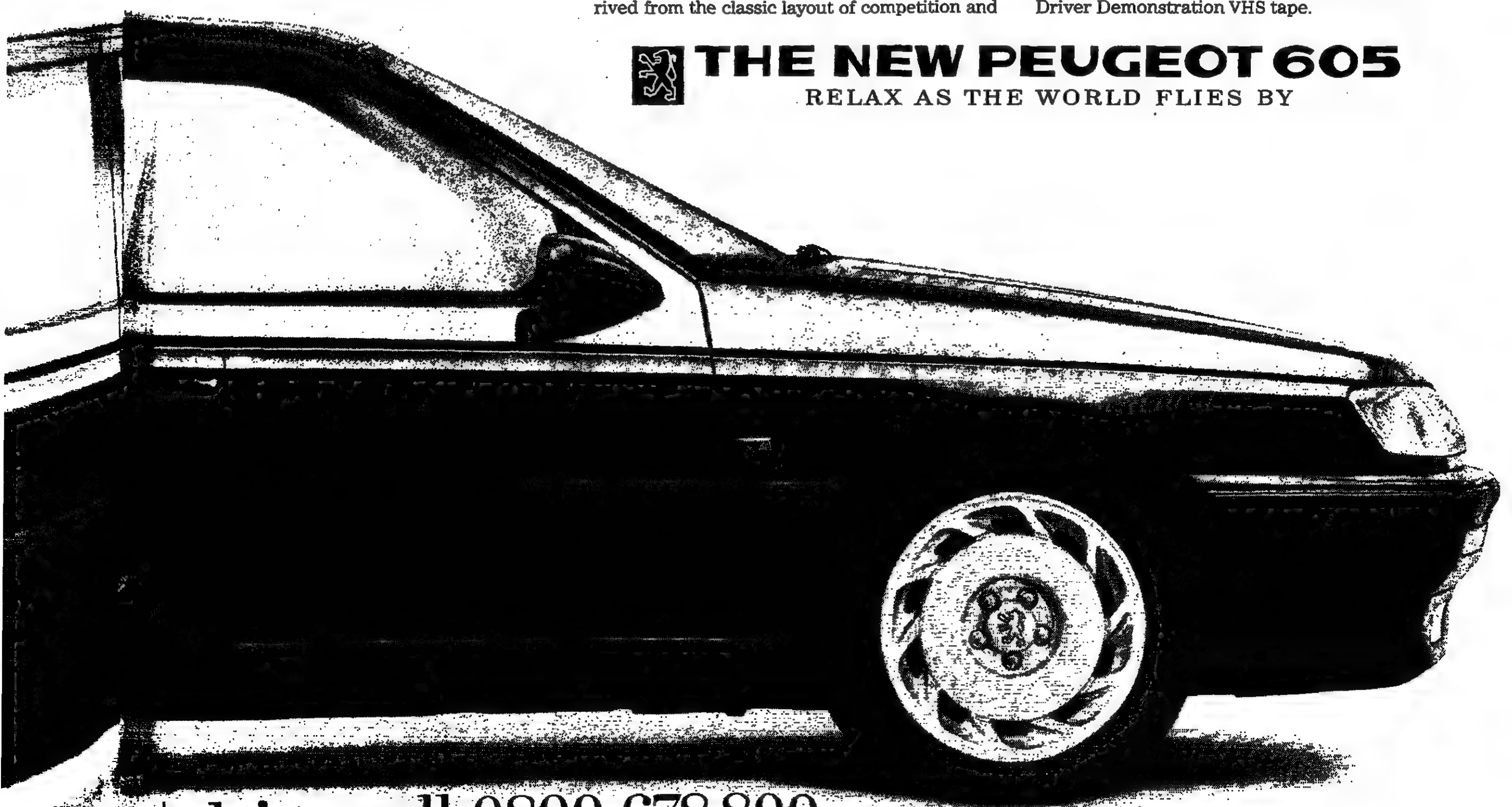
braking system. ABS and all-round servo-assisted brakes are fitted as standard across the range.

If you'd like to know more about how any one of the eleven 605s flies by, ask your secretary to call 0800 678 800 and arrange a test drive with your local Peugeot dealer. Alternatively she can ask for our special 605 Driver Demonstration VHS tape.



## THE NEW PEUGEOT 605

RELAX AS THE WORLD FLIES BY



For a test drive call 0800 678 800.



# When women are driven by fear

Are advertisements that feature damsels in distress capitalising on women's fears and creating a false sense of insecurity?

Liz Gill reports

The new television commercial for the RAC shows a woman doctor driving alone late at night through deserted city streets. The woman is attractive, competent, in control but then the car starts to run low on petrol. She becomes agitated, the surroundings appear ever more menacing, and who is this leather-clad biker weaving in and out of the shadows? He is, of course, not the bogey man of urban nightmare but her friendly RAC patrolman.

The motoring organisation says the advertisement, which promotes its rescue service for "lone females", is meant to be reassuring, but many women may find its sub-text has the opposite effect. You may have come a long way baby, it suggests, but at bottom you are still a damsel in distress.

The notion that women are vulnerable is being aired again with the start of Britain's first Crime Prevention Week. Today, the Metropolitan Police launches a video and booklet, *Positive Driving*, which is co-sponsored by Rover and includes advice on precautions women drivers should take. On Thursday a national conference to be addressed by John Patten, the Home Office minister, and Jo Richardson, the shadow minister for women, will focus on the issue of women and crime.

There is, however, mounting unease that the continued emphasis on women as potential victims may be crossing the fine line between sense and scare mongering.

Security, and women's security in particular, is big business — one of the fastest growing in the country. The question — what price peace of mind? — may now be answered in hundreds of thousands of pounds. For a start there is the home: experts say a lot can be done with £100 of locks and bolts but more elaborate systems involving burglar alarms, exterior lighting, intercoms and automatic garage doors could push expenditure up to tenfold.

Then there is transport. Women who wish to avoid public transport must pay for cars or the costs of running a car — and the better the car, the more money spent on its maintenance, the less likely it is to break down. Basic membership of a rescue organisation costs about £50 a year and a car phone costs from about £25 a month plus calls.

On the street, today's woman may feel improperly dressed without a screech alarm, although in this country she is forbidden the armoury of CS gas, Mace sprays and electric stun guns the size of a cigarette packet which her American sisters might choose.

"People have realised there is



The right image? A scene from the RAC television advertisement, in which a woman doctor driving alone at night begins to lose her grip

money in women's fear," says Dr Betsy Stanko, a senior lecturer in law at Brunel University and the author of *Everyday Violence*. "The images are everywhere. Car phones are marketed as safety enhancers, magazines have ads for rape alarms, advertisements for grilles and other security devices often show a woman's face behind the bars."

"What they are saying is, 'Stay home', but home is not the place to be, not just because home itself may be violent — the British Crime Survey of 1988 reported that 56 per cent of assaults against women were domestic — but because it is once again a way of making women invisible."

Topline International sells about half a million of its £3.10 Walk-easy personal alarms a year, mostly in Britain, and the company's director, Raymond Root, believes that there is a far greater market potential. "Most are sold to women but some companies buy them for staff they think may be at risk. And men buy them as presents for their wives or girlfriends."

Which? survey last year that tested seven different such alarms priced between £3 and £11 (including one called the Sir Galahad) produced some disquieting results. Whether the alarms were set off in a city street at night or in a barn near a country pub at night, passers-by paid no attention.

Mr Root believes the alarms are effective: "If you are a would-be attacker suddenly getting 115 decibels full blast at you it is very

disorientating indeed. It can give the user those valuable few moments to turn the situation around. The point about carrying them is that they give a woman an added degree of confidence and we know that a woman with an air of confidence is less likely to be attacked."

The company also markets a £7.15 portable lock for use in an unfamiliar room and a poster with "Help — call police" in fluorescent

hated driving alone at night. "We are not trying to raise anxieties or be patronising. We deliberately picked a professional woman and it is her husband who has let the petrol get low. But rescue is our business and you are going to be rescued by a man."

Gill Hopkins, the manager of the women's motoring programme for Lombard North Central, the finance

*'We are not trying to raise anxieties or be patronising. But rescue is our business and you are going to be rescued by a man'*

company, believes that as far as women and cars are concerned, knowledge is power. She runs twice-weekly workshops around the country called Women in the Driving Seat.

The evenings are a combination of practical advice — how to change a wheel, for instance — and tips from the police on secure journeys. Ms Hopkins travels 25,000 business miles a year, with a car phone and a personal alarm. "I feel very much that the car is my space and I enjoy driving," she says. "Women deserve every freedom and should never be frightened into not doing something. But the more you know, the less vulnerable you are. If, for example, you stop because the car is oversteering and you know you

could wait until it cools down and then drive to the next phone, you would not get out and walk."

Whether you can buy your way out of trouble remains a moot point. "If you feel more confident and protected with alarms and such I cannot criticise that, but I am concerned that crime prevention should not fall on women's shoulders alone," Dr Stanko says. "The only true protection is going to come when we address the real question of why men are so violent towards women. If the answer is going to be a shrug of the shoulders, a 'that's just the way it is girls and if you want to go out you will have to take the consequences' attitude, then I am afraid that's just not good enough in a supposedly civilised society."

## Small talk is a tot too much

Edinburgh may be the first official child-friendly city, but not everyone is happy to play along with the idea

BATTLING along Princes Street against a sea of baby buggies and tides of ten-year-olds cramming down hamburgers, you cannot fail to be reminded of Edinburgh's latest claim to fame. "We Care About Kids", scream luridly coloured stickers, posters and banners dotted on shop windows, restaurants and once general public buildings. The UK's first child friendly city has arrived.

The city's lord provost, Eleanor McLaughlin, dandling her granddaughter Kirsty on her knee, says children have been second class citizens in Britain for too long. The council, in partnership with the business community, aims to change all that, putting out a welcome mat for little feet, training shop assistants to be helpful and cordoning off chunks of public space for play areas.

Of all the splendid aims to which Scotland's capital might aspire, did it really have to plump for this dubious

conjur up an image of sticky fingers, shrill screams and an ever present whiff of sick.

The bright pink, hot orange, deep purple and bilious green colour scheme of the promotional material now offending the eye all over the city reinforces this picture of a nightmarish holiday camp.

Once Edinburgh was proud to be known as the Athens of the north. Only last year the Prince of Wales described it as "the most beautiful and civilised city in Britain". Edinburgh also came top in a recent UK study as the most desirable place to live.

Now, if the year long, child friendly city campaign has its way, Edinburgh will be renowned for high chairs, nappy changing rooms and five-star crèches. If ever there was an ambition rooted in muddled thinking, it is the breathless statement that "The campaign aims to put Edinburgh on the map as the child-friendly city."

What a tatty, mediocre claim to fame for a city that, as Miss Joan Brodie might have said, is the creme de la creme. Edinburgh needed no vulgar year of culture to bring the arts to its citizens, nor does its clutch of first rate hotels thrive by offering children's portions. It is a city with a royal palace, a national art collection which is the envy of Britain and a shopping boulevard as famous as the Champs-Elysees.

Now the dreaded words "children welcome" will blow a chilly draft around adult hearts. If our department stores are dragged into Caring About Kids, will we find ourselves knee-deep in building bricks in the dress department? And what of the crisp crumbs on theatre seats after subsidised toddlers' matinees?

It is people like me, of course, that Ms Willehaw is out to convert. But how can I prevent a shudder when she reports that the council has approved no fewer than 95 pubs as child friendly? But what if the council are soon to receive a handbook explaining how they can make themselves more child friendly. Awards will be given for providing toy-boxes, feeding and changing rooms and a welcoming smile.

Next on the agenda is a child friendly guide book. It is sure to become a must for grown-ups seeking a haven of peace, a ready warning of all the places to be avoided.

JOAN SIMPSON



## Dragging camp into fashion

The British middle classes, it seems, cannot get enough of men in frocks

AUDIENCES are flocking to a London club which was last week auditioning for "drag artists, female impersonators, high-camp artists and athletic good looking guys". The full house signs on the door of Madame Jo Jo's, six nights a week, show that the British middle classes cannot get enough camp.

So hungry are the public for this naughty but nice form of entertainment that the club creates a new show every three months. The current offering is *Continental Capes*, a cabaret extravaganza featuring the ample Ruby Venezuela, the director of the show, in a gondolier's costume; then Ruby dressed as a banana girl in "Yes, We Have No Bananas", followed by Ruby as a Beefeater.

At the end of the evening she emerges, without make-up, false breasts and wig, as a round, friendly, tired man waiting to go home. "I don't sleep in a wino-cette nightie and I don't go to the bakery in a dress. When I'm out of here I look like a man. None of us here is a transvestite, we're drag artists."

Since it opened in 1986, Madame Jo Jo's has gone from being a small alternative cabaret club to one of pornography Paul Raymond's best investments. Indeed, it is such a money-spinner that the Paul Raymond company is now taking the original manager, John Wright (alias Madame Jo Jo), to court over his use of the name at the separate club he has now started.

Tourists visit Madame Jo Jo's in the way they would go

to *Cats* or *Les Misérables*, and they are of all ages, ranging from hen parties in their mid-twenties to middle-aged bankers' nights out.

Carl Satchter, the chief executive of the Paul Raymond company, says: "At first, a lot of camp media and theatre people came, but then the club became fashionable and the gay crowds were edged out by curious heterosexuals."

*'If you brought granny, she'd be back'*

Why do they like it? One City solicitor is sitting at a table drinking and watching *Fupper* and *Sugar*, two waitresses wearing feather boas, G-strings and a lot of lip gloss. "The waitresses look amazing, like how most women would love to look. I'd never believe they were men," he says. "I come here because it's a bit titillating and naughty. It's also now acceptable to come here."

Jay, one of the drag artists, who performed in a cutaway cowgirl outfit with a cleavage rivalling Dolly Parton, says: "It's good fun. Where else in London can you get a high energy, entertaining floor show like this? It's harmless. If you brought your granny, I bet she'd be back next week."

The club's intention is to recreate the mood of the Weimar republic, when this type of cross dressing cabaret was *de rigueur* among the *demi-monde*. But its somewhat unsophisticated audience would probably not know Christopher Isherwood from Jack Higgins. This is vice, sanitised for suburbia.

LUCI CAVENDISH  
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## National Westminster Bank Interest Rates

National Westminster Bank announces the following interest rates, effective from 15 April 1991:

Savings			
Gross Interest per annum %	Gross Interest per annum %	Gross Interest per annum %	Gross Interest per annum %
13.00%	Tessa Reserve Tax Free Savings No Minimum Balance	13.65%	Special Reserve: Instant Access Savings Minimum Balance £500
	Crown Reserve 3 Months' notice Minimum Investment £2,000		9.75% £25,000 and above
11.75%	£25,000 and above	12.28%	9.25% £10,000-£24,999
11.50%	£10,000 - £24,999	12.01%	9.00% £2,000-£9,999
11.125%	£2,000 - £9,999	11.60%	8.50% £500-£1,999
	Premium Reserve Instant Access Minimum Balance £2,000		8.125% Investment Account
11.75%	£25,000 and above	12.28%	8.00% 6 Months' Notice
11.50%	£10,000-£24,999	12.01%	8.00% 3 Months' Notice
11.125%	£2,000-£9,999	11.60%	7.75% Monthly Income Account
	First Reserve Instant Access No Minimum Balance		7.50% On Line Account
9.00%	£1,000 and above	9.31%	5.50% Bonus Saver Account
8.50%	£500-£999	8.77%	4.50% 7 Day Notice Deposit Account
8.00%	£250-£499	8.24%	2.625%
7.50%	£100-£249	7.71%	
7.00%	£0-£99	7.19%	
5.50%	World Savers (for children)	5.58%	

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## BANKING ON THE EAST

This is not a good year to be founding banks. Yet the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) will be inaugurated in London today with a promised capital of some £7 billion from the 41 countries which, together with institutions of the European Community, are its shareholders. The bank's declared aim is to ease the transition from communism to capitalism in Eastern Europe. This will be achieved partly (40 per cent) by investing in new infrastructure, on the model of the Marshall Plan; partly (60 per cent) by long-term commercial investment in the private sector, on the model of post-war West Germany's *Bank für Wiederaufbau*.

If the EBRD restricts itself to these roles, it should earn gratitude in the East and be a source of pride in the West. But international institutions are a prey to the grandiose aims of their executives. The new bank's president, M. Jacques Attali, believes that the ultimate purpose of what he provocatively calls "the European Bank" is to prepare the ground for a federal Europe. In other words, M. Attali is a politician as well as a banker. His own career, as a prolific writer and adviser to President Mitterrand, is that of a man keen to progress in French politics. Both the Americans and the Germans are sceptical of him.

Perhaps a charismatic though bumptious personality was needed to get this project going in only 18 months. But what the EBRD now needs are some hard-nosed financiers, with detailed knowledge of the countries in which they will be investing. M. Attali's usefulness to the bank depends on whether he can attract the right people, and that in turn depends on whether his staff believe he understands the nature of the task in hand. What ought that task to be?

The EBRD's cardinal principle must be market equity. This means not distorting the market by favouring one enterprise or one branch of industry against another. It means resisting Hayek's "fatal conceit", of believ-

ing one knows better than a customer what ought to be produced. Even when political upheavals occur, as they will, the EBRD should not play God in Eastern Europe.

The second principle follows from, but also qualifies, the first. The bank must be equitable rather than egalitarian between countries. If, as seems likely, the lion's share of credit from the EBRD goes to the more market-orientated countries (Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary), rather than to the still socialist ones (the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Albania), there will be complaints that the bank is favouring the rich states at the expense of the poor. Such investments will reflect the more favourable economic climate in the former countries, and the consequently greater number of promising enterprises there. Seed corn is useless on barren ground, and few places are more barren of prospects than, say, the Soviet Union at present.

While help with infrastructure projects should be apportioned according to objective need, the aim should be to create self-financing utility companies which will guarantee good communications and efficient public services in the future. Unless the EBRD is seen to be fair in assessing tenders for such public works, it may attract the odium that now attaches to the *Treuhand*, Bonn's privatisation agency in Germany's eastern provinces, where allegations of corruption have been made.

To achieve such fairness will not be easy. The EBRD's shareholders are governmental and its activities will be constantly censured by the dark politics of the EC Council of Ministers and the Commission. Balance sheets are a fair guide to market robustness than ballot papers. The bank must manifest the West's determination to ensure that Eastern Europe does not revert to a vicious cycle of intervention, debt and new forms of planning, a cycle not unknown in Western Europe too. But the proof of the pudding will be in the banking. M. Attali is a chef on trial.

## NEITHER PREVENTED NOR CURED

Nothing has held the headlines for longer than crime. Since the statistical definition of crime in Britain ensures its constant "rise", political gestures such as National Crime Prevention Week should be greeted sceptically. The home secretary, Kenneth Baker, has launched it with a familiar litany of clichés: we all have a part to play, partnership is the key, crime is everybody's business, don't give the thief a chance. The homily's most likely consequences are that victims will feel more self-important, youths will be told how easy it is to steal from cars, the police will demand more cash and a recent Home Office committee drew attention to the danger that this growing publicity does little to reduce crime but does much to increase public anxiety. There is evidence that the British, with one of the lowest crime rates in Europe, are also the most terrified of crime. The consequence of this new attempt to persuade voters that ministers care could well be that even more people will see petty interference with their property as important enough to report to their police station, when they might once have dismissed it as deplorable misbehaviour by the young. The "dutiful" phone call will not help to stamp out crime.

With one third of crime in most areas now car-related and over 90 per cent property-related, the lumping together of petty theft with violent crime should cease. The relationship between rising crime, measured by the Home Office crime survey, and rising ownership of possessions is uncertain but probably close. The more property people possess, the more they will covet it. The richer they are, the more easily they can replace what they miss and the less careful they will be. If the numbers of cars stolen, or which are stolen from, rises as more cars are

bought, that is primarily a matter for car owners and the insurance industry to sort out between them. If car buyers are not willing to pay for better security, they can hardly expect the police to expend more effort in futile protection.

Property will be at risk in proportion to the degree of risk property owners are willing to take. Policemen might help themselves, and the crime figures, by refusing to respond to (see record) car crime or petty theft, since clear-up rates are too low to be worthwhile. Wasting police time by reporting petty crime should be discouraged, instead of being treated as a badge of good citizenship. Police productivity, measured in detection rates, is low enough for serious crime without adding unscrupulous crime to the burden.

Fear of crime that is out of proportion to its true incidence may even be a worse social evil than crime itself, and detracts from the fight against serious and violent crime, of which few members of the public have any experience. The chance of suffering an assault, the crime which causes most fear, is less in England and Wales than in Australia, Canada, Germany, France and Switzerland, among many others.

Labour's answer is to fan these flames, with Roy Hattersley's silly talk of "the worst crime wave in our history". Mr Hattersley should be discouraging the government, and his party, from such alarmist nonsense. "People are the victims, they are not the cause," he said. They are the victims of scaremongering as much as of criminals.

The police should concentrate on catching serious and violent criminals, the most effective of all deterrents. If the government refuses to sanction such a shift, the public will rightly blame it for statistics that will continue to show it failing. Crime prevention weeks merely invite trouble.

## RICH MEN AND THEIR CASTLES

Which is more enviable: to earn more than £1 million a day; or to live in a stately home, which costs a fortune to maintain, and to own thousands of acres of low-rent, hard-to-sell agricultural land? According to *The Sunday Times* list of the top 200 richest people in Britain, published yesterday, the latter wins by a wide margin. The Duke of Buccleuch, whose wealth is tied up in such illiquid assets as ancestral land and paintings, is ranked 31st. Andrew Lloyd-Webber, whose musicals generate a fabulous cash stream, manages only 100th place.

Most people think of wealth as being about freedom to choose one's expenditure, money to be extravagantly spent on a whim. George Michael, the pop singer (135th), recently spent £10,000 on an indoor playground for his Labrador. But little is more restricting than the ownership of a huge estate that has been in the family for generations. Most of its income has to be ploughed back into upkeep. Family tradition prevents it being sold. It may or may not be enjoyable to live in, but nowadays it yields little but anxiety while the owner is alive and death duties thereafter.

The most successful professionals, agents and consultants can, even in these hard times, earn as much as £1 million a year. Their cash flow would be envied by most dukes or landed grandees. They can choose where and how to live and look forward with reasonable comfort to the cash continuing to flow until retirement. They can spend their income without guilt. They can invest in trusts for their children. Yet no professional fee-earner passes through the eye of *The Sunday Times* needle. The paper states that the total wealth of its 200 top people is £47.3

billion, "equal to 9.3 per cent of Britain's gross domestic product (GDP)". GDP is a measure of income, not of assets. The comparison is unfair: the value of Britain's assets would be vastly higher.

But this is to quibble. The riches of others are eternally fascinating. All wealth is, as Disraeli called earned income, "precarious" and therefore the rise and fall of those who possess it make splendidly vicarious reading. Perhaps the answer is to have two lists, one based on assets, the other on income. The virtue of assets is their security, a sense of rootedness in the land and culture of Britain. Assets are usually more secure than income, though share values can easily collapse, as Asil Nadir of Polly Peck (36th last year, bankrupt now) would attest.

However illiquid the Queen's vast "wealth" may be, she can at least enjoy the palaces, the pictures, the jewels that are handed down to her and that she must hand on in turn. But then so can the tenants of National Trust properties, the custodians of great galleries, the guardians who can daily roam the estates that sit in the names of others. To the extent that money brings power, the power usually comes from the disposing of cash. Rich men can help to finance political parties and thus win political influence. Or they can donate enough money to an art gallery or opera house to end up with a seat on the board. This is why it would be equally fascinating to know about the really rich, those with thundering great cash balances to dispose of as they wish each day of the year. As Francis Bacon wrote: "Riches are for spending." Next year, let *The Sunday Times* produce a list of Britain's richest list earners.

## Perils of rocking the Tory boat

From Mr Alistair Burt, MP for Bury North (Conservative)

Sir, Like many of my colleagues elected in 1985, I recognise that a more than useful factor in that election was the disunity of the Labour party. This was made manifest in two striking beliefs held by some Labour MPs, as I recall. There was the belief, occasionally expressed publicly, that an election defeat was preferable to sacrificing some self-adjudged ideological purity; and there was the belief that Labour's problems were caused essentially by a lack of resolve in not pursuing a dogmatic party policy with sufficient zeal. The public knew what to make of both arguments, and reacted accordingly.

Fighting the sort of northern seat the Conservative party needs to hold onto in order to retain office, I find it extraordinary that the mischievous goblin of self-destruction is afflicting us in precisely the same way. Unless it lies down, the result will be the same.

With a new leader after 15 years, it is not surprising that the electorate should wonder what is to be retained as fundamentally sound, and what improved as the Conservatives seek to be the party for the 1990s. The prime minister needs support from all sections of the party as this short but vital period is undergone, after which the government will have a clear and consistent policy for the future, the constant reiteration of which will bring the public response that all my colleagues want.

Whatever undercurrents existed in the Conservative party in the 1980s among those unable to hold all Mrs Thatcher's enthusiasms as keenly as she did, the essential purpose of her government, which we all supported, was never so seriously undermined as to suggest to the people that we were disunited. We duly reaped the electoral reward, and some of those most guilty now of rocking the boat had pretty good reason to be grateful.

They should show their gratitude, and their political commonsense, by letting Labour's shipwrecks act as their warning. Yours faithfully, ALISTAIR BURT, House of Commons, SW1, April 14.

## Coming or going?

From Mr Osman Streater

Sir, Mr Taylor (March 25) should reserve his wonderment until after the Government "cuts and runs" or stops "clinging desperately to power", and has consulted the electorate. He may then learn that, whilst a majority of over 100 is "elective dictatorship", a majority of just one seat can represent "The People's Will".

Yours faithfully, OSMAN STREATER, Serile Crib, 69 Brook Street, W1.

## Healing by the blind

From the Director General of the Royal National Institute for the Blind

Sir, I have no doubt that Mr D. I. Marshall, who wrote to you (April 4) to protest against a proposal before the RNIB to shut down the North London School of Physiotherapy, will be pleased to learn that our executive council decided today to keep the school open until mainstream physiotherapy colleges, with our help, can provide the support that blind and partially-sighted students require to qualify as physiotherapists.

Contrary to Mr Marshall's fears, a number of the mainstream colleges have indicated to us their readiness to accept visually-impaired students, and we are presently working with them to establish the support that will be needed. The RNIB remains totally committed to encouraging such people to train for this valuable profession.

Yours faithfully, IAN BRUCE, Director General, Royal National Institute for the Blind, 224 Great Portland Street, W1, April 11.

## An older Russia

From Mr J. Massey Stewart

Sir, Adrian Room (April 2) cited Donetsk as probably the only major Soviet town to have been named after a Briton. Perhaps so, but on the Siberian map there are several place names of British origin which have remained unchanged.

Wardrop Island, off the Taimyr peninsula, the northernmost part of Eurasia, is called after the British family which ran engineering and other enterprises in west Siberia in the 1870s. Herald Island, in the Arctic, east of Wrangel Island, commemorates its discovery in 1849 by HMS Herald; on Wrangel Island itself Cape Blossom denotes HMS Blossom's Arctic voyage in 1827.

West of the Bering Straits are to be found Billings Cape and village, commemorating Commodore Joseph Billings, who had sailed on Cook's last voyage as a cabin boy and later led an eight-year-long Russian expedition through the north Pacific. There are many other examples.

I should like to think that the survival of these British names represents the triumph of historical tradition over chauvinism. Yours faithfully, JOHN MASSEY STEWART, 20 Hailway, NG.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## Continuing agony of Ethiopian people

From Professor Emeritus Edward Ullendorff, FBA

Sir, Mrs Margaret Daly (April 2) is quite right in thinking that the Eritrean and Tigrayan (also Oromo and several other) "rebels" profess outdated Marxist versions of society and economics. The fact remains that they are genuine freedom fighters against the Mengistu régime.

You, Sir, published an accurate assessment of the situation (April 2, 1990) under the heading, "Mengistu plays democracy card to save his skin". Mengistu carries no ideological ballast; he is quite simply a ruthless opportunist — not unlike Saddam Hussein.

He is the same man who murdered three earlier heads of state: Haile Selassie, Aman Andom and Tafari Benti (the latter two appointed by Mengistu himself). He is also the same man who had 100 innocent children killed (their bodies left for 24 hours strewn along the streets of Addis Ababa) every night between Christmas 1977 and Easter 1978, as part of the self-proclaimed "revolution".

Yours faithfully, EDWARD ULLENDORFF, 4 Bladon Close, Oxford.

From Mr Louis FitzGibbon

Sir, For a long time the British Horn of Africa Council has been pressing the European Community to link its overseas development aid to progress towards democracy and observation of human rights. Mrs Margaret Daly's continuing plea for development aid for President Mengistu's oppressive regime is blinkered, to say the least.

It must be obvious to anyone that if development aid is given to a country it releases other money, as in Ethiopia's case, for the prosecution of wars and barbaric policies against innocent non-combatant people. It is now too late to retrieve the aid to Mengistu voted at the fourth meeting of the Lomé Convention countries (of which the UK slice was no less than £30.55 million of taxpayers' money), but most certainly any aid to Ethiopia under Lomé V should be immediately reviewed.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely, LOUIS FITZGIBBON (Honorary Secretary, The British Horn of Africa Council), 8 Portland Place, Brighton, Sussex.

From Mr Tewelde Gebru

Sir, Mrs Daly advocates giving "urgent short-term assistance in the form of import support" to the Ethiopian régime, "before a peace settlement is possible". Huge amounts of aid have already been misappropriated by this discredited régime.

Furthermore, without a true democratisation process no economic reforms would have a firm basis on which to function effectively. Giving funds without these reforms would be to risk prolonging the agony of the people of Ethiopia.

Yours etc, TEWELDE GEBRU (Chairman, Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front, 211 Clapham Road, SW9, April 8.

From the Chairman of the Christian and Muslim Coordination Council and others

Sir, Many people in this country are deeply concerned about the tragic events in Kashmir. There are reports that in the last 15 months more than 4,000 Kashmiris have been murdered by the Indian security forces.

Women of 85 and girls of six have been mass-raped (report, April 4) and the security forces have prevented hospital doctors from carrying out emergency treatment. There has been systematic killing of men between the ages of 15 and 45. Neither Amnesty International nor the International Committee of the Red Cross have been allowed into the valley of Kashmir by India. Foreign journalists have been positively discouraged.

Now that the United States and its allies are concentrating on UN

resolution 242 concerning the Palestinian problem, we would ask the international community to turn its attention also to an earlier UN resolution, passed on January 5, 1949, which stated "The question of the accession of the state of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite".

The world community should not turn a blind eye to this evolving human tragedy of catastrophic dimension.

Yours faithfully, R. BENNETT, Chairman, Christian and Muslim Coordination Council, MAX MADDEN (Labour MP for Bradford West), M. TRAMBOO (Kashmir Council for Human Rights), K. DRABU (President, Asian Lawyers Conference), Billside, Main Road, Otterbourne, Hampshire.

From the Reverend D. Galilee

Sir, Mr Geoffrey Kirk (April 3), in his reply to Lady Helen Oppenheimer, says: "We cannot, in the very nature of things, penetrate the divine will to know why the Incarnation was made." If this is the case, then nothing can be ascertained as to the appropriateness or not of the maleness of Christ when considering the nature of the ministerial priesthood.

The early Christian fathers do not emphasise the maleness of Christ but his humanity, and this is why the creeds say that Christ was made man (*anthropos* in Greek, *homo* in Latin), as in mankind, and not as opposed to women.

Orthodox and Reformed theology associate the presence of Christ in the Eucharist not with the person of the priest but with the consecrated elements. For Anglicans, all this talk of the icon of Christ is, as the Thirty-nine Articles would say, "a fond thing vainly invented".

Yours sincerely, DAVID GALILEE, St Mildred's Vicarage, Sefton Road, Croydon, Surrey.

From Mrs Ruth Real

Sir, Radical feminists persist in seeing a male priesthood as an insult to women, an effect of sexual polarity. If they hanker after a female Christ (in spite of the fact that God sent his son) and are looking for a second incarnation, merely being ordained will hardly assuage them.

Yours faithfully, RUTH REAL, 22 Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton, Surrey.

From Mr Bruce V. Jones

Sir, Yuzovka may have metamorphosed through Stalin to become Donetsk, but it still retains some of its British heritage.

The church of St David and St George, which was built for the foreigners' use, is a reminder, and even today Leninskaya Street (maybe also due for a name change) still has some of the so-called "typical English houses of red brick", called the three and four-room houses after the original rent charged.

Yours faithfully, BRUCE V. JONES, Down Ampney House, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

From Mrs Iryna Terlecky

Sir, Mr Room makes an all-too-common mistake by placing Donetsk, correctly, in Ukraine and then describing it as a Russian town. He did not insult the Welshman, John Hughes, by describing him as an English rather than British industrialist; so why not extend the same courtesy to Ukraine and the Ukrainians?

Yours faithfully, I. TERLECKY (Secretary), Association of Ukrainian Women in Great Britain, 49 Linden Gardens, W2, April 2.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

## Cautious note on the 'Coligarden'

From Mrs Christina Speight

Sir, Richard Morrison's call for the merging of the Royal Opera and the English National Opera ("Make it the Coligarden", April 5) is scarcely practical. The most pressing need at the otherwise excellent ENO is to eliminate the worst stupidities of recent productions.

It is clear that the recent fall-off in Coliseum audiences is concentrated amongst subscribers and is directly related to such idiocies as transvestite murderers and suburban housewife witches in *Macbeth* and levitating beds and hyper-active giant clocks in *The Masked Ball*. I know nobody who criticises modern productions as such, but audiences do not like their intelligences insulted.

My personal solution would be to shorten the seasons at both houses — drastically at the Royal Opera House and slightly at the Coliseum. If this were done, the case for longer-term increased funding would be greatly enhanced.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTINA SPEIGHT, 20 Ramillies Road, W4, April 8.

From Sir Charles Mackerras and Mr David Pountney

Sir, Following the great success of the Royal Opera House production of *The Cunning Little Vixen* last year, we are rehearsing a revival of the same work at English National Opera. The production has an entirely different design, a different atmosphere and ENO's special star, Lesley Garrett, in the title role.

Some would call this a luxury, others a choice. Richard Morrison's opera monopoly would obliterate it; we think a great city like London deserves it and should celebrate it.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES MACKERRAS (Conductor), DAVID POUNTNEY (Producer), English National Opera, London Coliseum, St Martin's Lane, WC2, April 8.

## Music for all?

From Mrs Carole B. Hill

Sir, The Royal Opera House announces in its latest booking list that Plácido Domingo's performances in *Tosca* next July — the only three occasions on which he will be heard at Covent Garden this season — are "not available for public booking". They will be confined to a royal gala, attracting seat prices of up to £350, and to two performances at which priority will be given to full subscribers and members of the Royal Opera House Trust and there will be "an allocation of tickets for purchase to the sponsors".

In 1988, Domingo was reported to have withdrawn from a concert at Wembley because of the high ticket prices. Should he not now consider making a second such withdrawal? Alternatively, perhaps the Arts Council should consider curtailing funds to the Royal Opera House until Jeremy Isaacs runs it for the benefit of the taxpayers.

Yours faithfully, CAROLE B. HILL, 4a Wood Lane, Rushlip, Middlesex.

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, At a performance in the Haymarket Theatre on February 21, 1765, the cost of a ticket (for a piano recital, not an opera) was half a guinea. This (if my computer is in working order) is the equivalent in our modern debased currency of £107.35.

The pianist at that concert was Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Yours faithfully, ANDREW GILCHRIST, Arthur's Crag, Hazelbank, Lanark.

## Vital statistics

From Mr Peter Croft

Sir, It is not impossible that "the average British woman is short" (letter, April 10) by the standards of some more numerous group. My researches, at home and abroad, tentatively suggest that your fashion editor is in fact right.

Yours faithfully, PETER CROFT, Brook House, 18 Pump Lane, Stretham, near Ely, Cambridgeshire.

From Mr Barnaby Willis

Sir, The pessimism which Sir Alan Cottrell (April 11) reports among farmers reminds me of the scientist's comment on statistics, that "on an average day the average person feels a little worse than average".

Yours faithfully, BARNABY WILLIS, 53 Nassau Road, Barnes, SW13.

From Mr E. G. Johnson

Sir, This correspondence brings to mind the pre-war pullman car attendant who, when asked by a passenger the size of the average tip, replied that the average tip was \$5 but that most people gave more than the average.

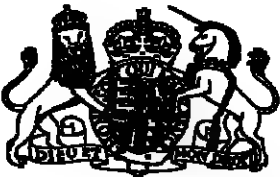
Yours faithfully, E. G. JOHNSON, 17 Alders Road, Reigate, Surrey.

From Mr C. A. Newton

Sir, The root of the problem in this correspondence is that about half the population in this country are below average intelligence.

Yours faithfully, C. A. NEWTON, 40 Birchdale Road, Appleton, Warrington, Cheshire.





## COURT CIRCULAR

## WINDSOR CASTLE

April 14: By command of The Queen, the Lord Reay (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London upon the arrival of the President of Romania, The President of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and The President of the Republic of Finland and welcomed their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
April 14: The Princess Royal, Patron Master, the Worshipful Company of Farriers, today attended the Scottish Approved Training Farriers' Conference.

Scottish Farriery Training Centre, Easter Bush, Roslin, was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Midlothian (Commodore Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Bt.).

Mrs David Bowles Lyon was in attendance.  
**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
April 14: The Princess of Wales, Patron, Malcolm Sargent Choir for Children, attended the Malcolm Sargent Birthday Concert at the Royal Albert Hall, SW7.

Mrs Alexandra Loyd and Mr Patrick Jephson were in attendance.

## Memorial services

The Rev Derek Greaves  
A memorial service for the Rev Derek Greaves was held yesterday at Westminster Central Hall. The Rev Dr R. John Tudor, Superintendent Minister, officiated and the Rev Roger Greaves, son, read the prayers. The Rev Dwyer Banner read the first lesson and Canon Anthony Harvey read the second lesson and a gospel. The Rev Frank Topping read from John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* and Mr Michael Taylor, Editor of *The Methodist Recorder*, read Psalm 84. The Rev Ronald Hain gave an address.

Mr J.H. Dodd  
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr John Harold Dodd was held on Saturday at the University Church of Great St Mary's, Cambridge. The Rev David Coaker officiated and the Rev John Edinson read the prayers.

Mrs Diana Rice, daughter, read the lesson, Mr David Prichard, Chairman of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, read from the poems of Rainer Maria Rilke and Mr Michael Hugill read from the works of Canon Henry Scott Holland. Canon Derek Bloor, Mr George Mathewson and Mr Ian Angus gave addresses.

## Finchale Training College, Durham

The Duchess of Kent, Patron, will lay the foundation stone of the new Business Studies Centre on Wednesday, April 17.

## Marriages

Viscount Newry and Mrs L.M. Trevelyan  
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 14, at St. Paul's, Westminster, of Viscount Newry and Mrs L.M. Trevelyan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Trevelyan, of Westminster, London, to Miss Laura Mary Trevelyan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Trevelyan, of Cosham, Hampshire. The Rev Graham Martin officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Jennifer Hooper, Lady Christina Needham and Amyne Needham. The Hon Andrew Needham was best man.

Dr M. Harris  
and Miss P.A. Hinchings  
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 14, at St. Paul's, Westminster, of Dr M. Harris, son of Dr Mark Harris, Bishop of Oxford, and of Dr Harris, to Miss Patricia Hinchings, daughter of Mr and Mrs Rodney Hinchings, of Hartley, Plymouth. The Bishop of Oxford and the Rev Christopher Moody officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Naomi Nathan, Miss Clare Harris, Dr Catherine Laet, Miss Bridget O'Connor and Miss Alice Lane. Dr Patrick Charles Stone was best man.

A reception was held at Bishop's House, Oxford, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr R.H. Cunningham  
and Miss A.L. Goldwin-Anstons  
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 14, at St. James's, Papeywick, Nottinghamshire, of Mr Richard Cunningham, son of Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh and Lady Goldwin-Anstons, to Miss Alice Goldwin-Anstons, daughter of Dr and Mrs Richard Goldwin-Anstons, of Papeywick Hall, Nottinghamshire. The Rev Keith H. Turner officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Hannah Turner, Matthew Turner and Charlotte Jenkinson. Mr James Chancellor was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the Caribbean.

Mr A.J. Mistry  
and Miss S.L. Wedd  
The marriage took place on Saturday, April 14, at St. Andrew's, Swayway, Cambridgeshire, of Mr Anthony Jonathan Mistry,

daughter of Mrs Diana Phipps, of Exton, Devon, and the late Mr Michael Phipps.

Dr S.J.H. Kelly  
and Dr Y.L.J. Prosser  
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Dr and Mrs Desmond Kelly, of London, SW14, and Yvonne, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mrs John Prosser, of Ascot, Berkshire.

Dr M.L.R. Wood  
and Dr A.E.L. Freeman  
The engagement is announced between Matthew, elder son of Mrs Alastair Murdoch, of Kermie, Gloucestershire, and Amanda, daughter of Mrs David Hoby and step-daughter of Mr David Hoby, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr S.D. Cooke  
and Miss G.D.M. Phipps  
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Donald Cooke, of Shipley, West Sussex, and Georgina,

daughter of Mrs Diana Phipps, of Exton, Devon, and the late Mr Michael Phipps.

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## OBITUARIES

## MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD LLOYD

Major-General Richard Eyre Lloyd CB, CBE, DSO, former director of Military Intelligence at the War Office, died on April 10 aged 84. He was born on December 7, 1906.



DICK Lloyd worked at the centre of British intelligence throughout the 1960s and early 1970s, first as director of Military Intelligence at the War Office, then as the secretary of the newly-created Defence Intelligence Staff, and finally as the first head of the arms control and disarmament research unit of the Foreign Office.

He was a man of integrity, intellect and judgment, whose incisive mind inspired great confidence. He will also be remembered as someone quiet and thoughtful with a touch of shyness whose rather dry manner went with great charm. His abilities spoke for themselves.

Lloyd was born and bred to serve the Raj. His grandfather was Surgeon General of the Indian army and his father was Lieut-Col W. E. Eyre Lloyd of the 97th Deccan Infantry. He himself joined the Bengal Sappers and Miners in 1930 after being educated at Eton, the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich and Pembroke College, Cambridge. His early service, which was on the North West Frontier, had an intelligence bias, with trekking on foot to Gilgit and other remote outposts in the North of Kashmir and the Himalayas. But the war came and he never had the opportunity to develop a career in India as his forebears had done.

During the war, he served on the War Office staff and in Engineer appointments. He saw active service in Normandy where he was GSO 1 in the 59th (South Staffordshire) Division during the battles for Caen. He then took over 8th Corps Engineers and won his DSO during the Rhine crossing in 1945. His first intelligence appointment was as GSO 1 (Intelligence) in HQ BAOR in 1946. Thereafter he held a wide spectrum of policy staff appointments until he returned to HQ BAOR in 1954 to head its intelligence staff for three years. Before being appointed director of Military Intelligence (DMI) in the War Office in 1959, he had two years in the Middle East as chief of staff. He was DMI when Britain

was recovering from the Suez debacle; Duncan Sandys was ending national service; Harold Macmillan was reasserting British Foreign and Colonial policy with his "wind of change" speeches and attempting to join the EEC; Britain intervened in Kuwait; the Vietnam war was starting; and the Cuban missile crisis broke. There can rarely have been a busier and more fraught time during which to be DMI.

It was also the time when Mountbatten was co-locating the service departments in the new unified Ministry of Defence in Whitehall, and establishing, against some opposition, the Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS). Dick Lloyd was due to retire from the army in September 1962 and was an ideal choice as first secretary of the DIS, a post which he occupied with distinction for three years.

By 1966 the Wilson government's policy of maintaining a deterrent stance while seeking effective disarmament led to the establishment of the Foreign Office's arms control and disarmament research unit which Lord Chalfont, as Minister for Disarmament, invited Lloyd to head.

After he retired from government service in 1973, he devoted much of his time to army and local New Forest affairs. He had become a Colonel Commandant of the Intelligence Corps in 1964. His great relaxation was cruising under sail.

He is survived by his wife Gillian, their son and two daughters.

## LORD TAYLOR OF MANSFIELD

Lord Taylor of Mansfield, CBE, former Labour MP, died on April 11 aged 95. He was born on September 18, 1895.

LORD Taylor of Mansfield was only 13 when he began work at Sherwood colliery, Nottinghamshire, where in January 1947 he unveiled a plaque commemorating nationalisation. The two events were separated by a long and often bitter struggle to improve conditions in the coalfields which Taylor chronicled in his autobiography *Up Hill All the Way*, published in 1973. The title was suggested by his friend and fellow Methodist, Lord Soper.

The book, with an enthusiastic foreword by Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, is distinguished by an account of the fight by active members of the Nottinghamshire Miners' Federation against the break-

away "Spencer" union, formed after the General Strike of 1926 and supported by the mine-owners. Taylor, vice-president of the federation, was refused work in the pits for more than ten years.

Harry Bernard Taylor, generally known as Bernard when made a life peer, was born in Mansfield Woodhouse, Nottinghamshire, and educated at a council school. On starting work he was paid 6s 8d a week, which rose to 10s a week a year later when he went underground. His first job at Sherwood Colliery, Mansfield, was as a door trapper, letting pit ponies through. On his first day at the mine his mother told him he should join the union straightaway. He later volunteered to collect miners' trade union contributions.

He remained true to his

background, living from the time of his marriage until his death, in a council house in the town where he was born. He was Labour MP for Mansfield for 25 years, winning the seat for the first time at a by-election in 1941. He held the seat at subsequent elections with majorities ranging from 16,000 votes to more than 20,000. In 1942 he was appointed parliamentary private secretary to the coalition government's Minister of Aircraft Production and when Labour swept to power in 1945 became PPS to the Minister of National Insurance. From 1950 to 1951 he was parliamentary secretary to that department. He was made a life peer in 1966.

Taylor was a lay preacher and pacifist. He failed to answer his call-up papers in the first world war and was arrested and sentenced to a

term in Wormwood Scrubs. In a speech in his constituency in October 1960 he said that Britain could not ask any other country to get rid of its nuclear arsenal unless it was itself prepared to dispense with such weapons.

He said in his autobiography that his main interest had centred on the abolition of poverty and insecurity, which caused much unhappiness. Among the many duties he performed he served as a member of Mansfield Woodhouse Urban District Council, Nottinghamshire County Council and Mansfield Board of Guardians. No-one as old as he was had so regularly attended the House of Lords since the death of Lord Brockway.

His wife, Clara, died in 1983. He is survived by their only son.

## Nature notes



A few woodcocks are coming into south-east England (one was seen near Windsor last week). Although this bird is a woodpecker, it looks like a small striped thrush: it perches across a branch, continually twisting its head to look in every direction, then runs up a sloping bough and turns to sit sideways. When it flies on, it flirts its tail in the air before settling once more. It draws attention to itself by its shrill call - "ki-ki-ki-ki" - like a very loud voice utterance. Its rarity in Britain means that very few of the arrivals find a mate and breed.

The first blackcaps are also back; they have a very loud song, and move restlessly through the tree-tops. Wrens are the most noticeable singers at the moment, scarcely stopping all day; it is now clear that most of them survived the icy spell in February.

There are white clouds of blackthorn blossom along railway embankments. Wild cherries are coming into flower; birch trees are a misty green, with long catkins dangling among the young leaves. New white flowers that are opening on the ground are greater stitchwort in roadside grass, and delicate wood anemones under oak and hornbeam trees.

DJM

## Dinners

**Falkland Islands Association**  
Sir Rex Hunt, President of the Falkland Islands Association, presided at a dinner held on Saturday at Wolfson Court, Cambridge. Lord Buxton of Alton, Sir William Fuchs, Sir W.H. Fullerton, Governor of the Falkland Islands, were among those present.

**Old Wellingtonian Society**  
Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin was the guest of honour at the centenary dinner of the Old Wellingtonian Society held on Saturday at Wellington College.

**Algon College, Switzerland**  
Term begins on April 16. School Guardians are Barbara Keyes and George Sothe. The official opening of the Junior School takes place on May 11, in the presence of the British Consul General of Switzerland and the Syndic d'Olten. Parents' evening is on May 25-26. Roman Catholic confirmation May 19. Anglican confirmation May 26 and term concludes on June 29, with Graduation and Prize Giving at which the visiting speaker will be the Hon Colin Moryllan, MP, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Energy.

**Wormwood Scrubs**  
The Trinity term begins today. The School Choral Society will be performing Mozart's *Coronation Mass*, Britten's *Children's Mass* and Elgar's *Enigma Variations* on April 27, in the Courage Hall. The new CCF Centre will be opened on May 10, by Brigadier H.H. Kerr, CBE, AFC, East Anglia. The Old Brentwood's Society annual dinner will be held on May 24, in the Edinburgh Hall. Half-term is from May 24, until June 2. The Junior School prize-giving will be held on June 28. The guest of honour will be the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Alexander Graham, GBE, DCL. Term ends on July 5.

**Collingham**  
The Summer term at Collingham begins today. There will be an Open Evening for parents of first year A level students on Monday, June 24. Dr John Bender has been appointed Head of Physics. The term ends on Friday, June 28.

**Estimate, Malvern**  
The Summer term starts today. The Head Girl is Catherine Hutton and her Deputy is Caroline Challen and Sophia Austin. Commemoration will be the Right Hon John MacGregor, OBE, MP, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons. The Preacher at the Commemoration will be the Right Rev R.J. Woolcombe (OH). The Old Halesburyian reunion for those who entered Halesbury before 1950 will be on June 1. Term ends on June 28.

**The King's School, Canterbury**  
Summer term begins today. Handel's *Messiah* will be performed in the cathedral on Saturday, May 4. King's Week will run from June 27, until July 3. The Open Day will be on June 28, details from the Headmaster's Secretary. Speech Day is Thursday, July 4, when the Anniversary Preacher will be the Right Rev Robert Hardy, Bishop of Lincoln.

## School news

**Old Girls' Reunion and AGM**  
will be held on Saturday, September 21, at The Bell Hotel in Cheltenham. Details may be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs Ann Style, C/o Ellerslie.

**Forest School**  
The Trinity Term begins today. Speech Day is on Saturday, May 26. The Old Boys' Cricket Match will take place on Saturday, May 18. There will be a reunion on September 22, for Old Foresters who left before 1955. Any Old Forester who is not on the mailing list should contact the Warden's Secretary. Term ends on Friday, July 5.

**Halesbury and Imperial Service College**  
The Summer Term at Halesbury begins today. J.W.B. Rhodes-James (Thomson) continues as Head of School and the Hon J.P.G. Trevelyan (Thomson) as School Head. R.G.A. Gunn (Trevelyan) is Captain of Cricket. The Rev G.W.F. Lang has retired from the Council and has been succeeded by the Rev P.M. Temperman. Mr I.H. McCordale and Mr T.W. Tyrwhitt-Drake have also joined the Council. Mr J. Fairgrieve has been elected to the Halesbury Society. The Summer Concert will be on May 24, and Speech Day on May 25, when the guest of honour will be the Right Hon John MacGregor, OBE, MP, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons. The Preacher at the Commemoration will be the Right Rev R.J. Woolcombe (OH). The Old Halesburyian reunion for those who entered Halesbury before 1950 will be on June 1. Term ends on June 28.

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**Marlow Grammar College**  
The Summer Term at Marlow Grammar College begins today. John Henry Botwell (B2) becomes Senior Prefect and James Simkins (Turner House) Captain of School. Open days for parents of girls interested in Sixth Form entry in 1992 will be on April 23 and May 2. The Junior Scholarship examination

will take place between May 12 and May 15. Commemoration weekend will be June 1 and 2. The annual exchange with Robin Woods, KCVO, formerly Bishop of Worcester. The rugby match will be at home on May 26 and 27. Exact is from May 24 to May 25, and term ends on June 28.

**Malvern College**  
Summer Term begins at Malvern College today and ends on June 29. R. Ellis and J.B. Lewis continue as Senior and Junior Chapel Prefects respectively. The Summer Concert is on Saturday, May 18 and the half-term exam is from May 25 to 28. The Preacher at the Commemoration Service on June 29 is Canon Eric James, MA, BD, KCO, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen and Director of Christian Action, and Sir Ian MacLaurin, Chairman of Tesco plc, will present the prizes at Speeches.

**Malvern College**  
The Trinity Term begins today and ends on June 14. The College Gals Evening will be held in St Saviour's Church Hall, Walton Street, SW3, on Thursday, April 25.

**Moira House, Eastbourne**  
Summer Term at Moira House begins today and ends on Saturday, June 29. Mr John McCutcheon has retired as a Governor. Claire Waters and Anna Lowndes are the new School Knights. The Summer Concerts are on Friday and Saturday, May 10 and 11. Founder's Day is on Saturday, June 22, and the guest speaker is Mr Hugh Davies Jones, Headmaster, St Andrew's School, Eastbourne, and former Chairman of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools. The annual exchange with Rhine, Germany, is from June 20 to June 29, and the expedition to the Ardèche is from June 30 to July 9.

**More House School**  
The Summer Term commences today, April 15, 1991, and finishes on Wednesday, June 26, 1991.

**Oratory School**  
Summer term begins today. J.W.M. Bugh continues as Captain of Cricket. Captain of Cricket is J.D. Clarke and M.A. McDowell is Captain of Boats. Open Day will be on Saturday, May 25, followed by half-term until May 30. The celebrity picnic will be given by James Vassary on June 14. Term ends on June 28.

## BERNARD MURPHY

Bernard Murphy, journalist, airman, boxer and singer, has died in Nova Scotia aged 81. He was born on March 15, 1910.

FEW journalists outside newspaper novels have been as colourful as Bernard Murphy. He was a big man - large enough not to appear out of place physically when he fought an exhibition bout with Primo Carnaza - and possessed a rich basso-profundo voice which entranced various newsrooms and even, occasionally, audiences at the old Metropolitan Palace of Varieties in the Edgware Road. He was a test pilot, an amateur boxer of note, a sports car enthusiast with a particular affection for Alvises and a successful publicist. But above all he was a newspaper man whose career embraced almost everything from chasing fire engines to covering a presidential assassination.

In Fleet Street Murphy began as a Press Association telephonist and ended as a newspaper executive. A staff shortage at the news agency found him dispatched to report a fire where his coverage was good enough to warrant immediate promotion to the news room. Working for the PA and later for the *Daily Mail* he reported many of the great events of the 1930s - the crash of the R101 airship, the abdication of King Edward VIII and the Jarrov hunger march where a much-used news photograph showed him striding at the head of the column. When war broke out he had already gained his pilot's licence at Brooklands.

He was twice married and survived by his first wife and their two sons and by the daughter of his second marriage.

but inexplicably the RAF offered him a post only in public relations. He rose to flight lieutenant before he managed to talk his way back into the air. He was then over 30 and considered too old to start operational flying and spent the rest of the war testing the last generation of second world war fighters.

After demobilisation he joined *The Star* in London. A. Cranfield, the paper's editor, managed to hoist the circulation to above one million and there was even serious talk about whether it could pass the market leader, the *Evening News*. Murphy caught Cranfield's attention through his coverage of the Nuremberg trials and he was brought back to become news editor, a critical post in the circulation war. He was not always happy in this role - Cranfield was a hard task master - although he felt it deeply when *The Star* ceased publication in 1960.

Murphy then emigrated to the United States where he worked for the *Houston Post*. He covered the John Kennedy assassination, saw Lee Harvey Oswald shot by Jack Ruby and was then appointed British vice-consul in Houston. Later he became deputy director of the British Information Services in New York before returning to Houston as director-general of the World Trade Centre. He retired when he was 70 and went to live near his son in Nova Scotia.

He was twice married and survived by his first wife and their two sons and by the daughter of his second marriage.

## MOIRA FORSYTH

Moira Forsyth, stained glass window designer, has died aged 85. She was born on May 5, 1905.

MOIRA Forsyth was the daughter of Gordon Forsyth, the ceramic designer and head of Stoke-on-Trent Schools of Art. Trained in ceramics at Burslem School of Art, she set up a small studio and had a stand in 1926 at the White City Fair, where the Queen bought one of her exhibits. Though she had many orders for her work, the kilns were closed down that year - the year of the General Strike. In the interval, Moira Forsyth took the entrance examination for the Royal College of Art, and won a national scholarship.

There she discovered the beauty of stained-glass design. Not only did she design very many church windows, but she also insisted upon making each window herself, from the cutting and tinting of the glass to the intricacies of the leading.

The most outstanding windows are the east rose window at Guildford Cathedral, the east rose window at St Columba's Church of Scotland, Pont Street, London, the eight arched windows in the nave of Eton College Chapel, and the Benedictine window in Norwich Cathedral. The first bomb fall on London just behind the glass studios where the Guildford rose window was being made. She had to rescue the cautious and work at home to complete the glass in sections.

An ardent member of the Catholic Church, Moira Forsyth took particular delight in making windows for Catholic churches. Of special interest are the windows for the Heath End Catholic Church in Farnham, where she lived in the last 15 years of her life. The windows were in the theme of Abraham and Melchisedek at the Benedictine Abbey in Fort Augustus. She was given the Queen's Award for Service to the Arts in 1974.

## Memorial meeting

Professor A.J.P. Taylor  
Mr Pat Thompson presided at a memorial meeting for Professor A.J.P. Taylor held on Saturday at the Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford. The other speakers were Mr Michael Foot, MP, Professor Robert Skidelsky, Dr Alan Sless and the Rev Dr Arthur Adams. Miss Rose Howard read *Break Break* by Alfred Lord Tennyson and Mrs Cynthia Kee read from the works of Beatrix Potter. Mr Richard Ingram played an organ solo and other organ music was played by Mr Nicholas O'Neill and the Magdalen Trio. Among those present were:

Mrs Trinder (widow) and many members of the family; Lord and Lady Sless; Mr and Mrs J. Sless; Mr and Mrs A. Sless; Mr and Mrs B. Sless; Mr and Mrs C. Sless; Mr and Mrs D. Sless; Mr and Mrs E. Sless; Mr and Mrs F. Sless; Mr and Mrs G. Sless; Mr and Mrs H. Sless; Mr and Mrs I. Sless; Mr and Mrs J. Sless; Mr and Mrs K. Sless; Mr and Mrs L. Sless; Mr and Mrs M. Sless; Mr and Mrs N. Sless; Mr and Mrs O. Sless; Mr and Mrs P. Sless; Mr and Mrs Q. Sless; Mr and Mrs R. Sless; Mr and Mrs S. Sless; Mr and Mrs T. Sless; Mr and Mrs U. Sless; Mr and Mrs V. Sless; Mr and Mrs W. Sless; Mr and Mrs X. Sless; Mr and Mrs Y. Sless; Mr and Mrs Z. Sless.

**Royal Grammar School, Worcester**  
Trinity Term of our 700th anniversary begins today. The school will be honoured on Monday, May 13, with the visit of the Princess Royal. Half term will be May 27/28 and term ends on Thursday, July 4. This year the school hosts the annual RGS Cricket Festival from July 8-10. Former pupils, who may have lost contact, are asked to write with details so that the directory may be updated.

**St Dunstan's College**  
Summer Term begins today, April 15, and ends on July 10, exact being from May 27 to 31. I.A.G. Shaw continues as Head of School. N.J. Andrews is Captain of Cricket and P.A. Chick is Captain of Swimming. The Service of Commemoration of Founders and Benefactors will be held at Southwark Cathedral at 11.00am on Friday, May 24. Open Day with Old Boys' Day is on Saturday, July 6. The 1st XI will play MCC on Monday, July 8. There will be a supplementary entrance examination on Tuesday, May 7, further details of which may be obtained from the Admissions Secretary at the College.

**The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit HMS Camphelton at Portsmouth at 11.15.**  
The Princess of Wales, as Patron of Help the Aged, will attend a dinner for industry leaders at the Mansion House at 7.20.

The Princess Royal will attend the Royal African Society conference at St John's College, Cambridge, at 9.30; as Patron of the Butler Trust, will visit the Young Offenders Institution Holesley Bay colony, Woodbridge, Suffolk, at 11.50; as President of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will attend the Holesley group fun day at Poplar Park Equestrian Centre at 1.35; and will visit the Thomas Wolsey Special School, Ipswich, at 3.00.

John G. 1.50











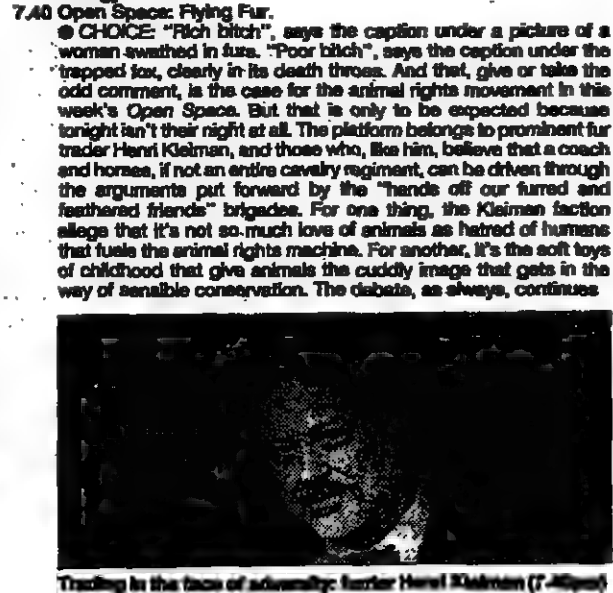
- 6.00** *Celebs*  
**6.30** *BBC Breakfast News*  
**6.45** *Glade Live*. Glade Harford launches her new daily magazine slot with a topical mix of interviews. This morning's guests include Dr Emilio Phillips who discusses her research into mothers-in-law, comic Dee McHale and Flynn, a chimpanzee that paints 3.50 *Dish of the Day*. Daily cookery slot.
- 10.00** *News* and weather **10.05** *Playdays* (r) **10.25** *Bunyip*. Cartoon about a mythical aboriginal creature (r) **10.35** *She's the Sheriff*. Comedy series starring Suzanne Somers as a bubbly blonde sheriff (r).
- 11.00** *News*, regional news and weather **11.05 *People Today*. Focusing on *Crime Prevention Week* which starts today, the programme concentrates on burglary.**
- 12.00** *News*, regional news and weather **12.05** *Antiques Roadshow*. Various artefacts from the popular antiques show, featuring the various essential objects needed for a period dinner party **12.20** *Scene Today*. Topical live chat and music from Pebble Mill. The guests include Michael Palin, Gloria Estefan and Deborah McGovern **12.55** *Regional News* and weather
- 1.00** *One O'Clock News* and weather  
**1.30** *Neighbours*. (Contest) **1.50** *Turnabout*. Frantic quiz show, for agile minds.
- 2.15** *Starky and Hubert: Survival*. Classic cartoons and action from the Seventies heart-throbs. Hutch's car is forced off the side of a mountain by a hit-man hired by the racketeer they are investigating (r) **3.00** *Head of the Class*. Comedy from America revolving round a class of geniuses.
- 3.25** *Bazaar*. A mixture of handy hints on gardening, cooking and travel, mixed with story-telling and chat. Presented by Nerys Hughes.
- 3.50** *Henry's Cat* (r) **3.55** *Quack Chat Show* (r) **4.10** *Cuckoo Land*. A fantasy adventure series from New Zealand about a travelling family who discover Cuckoo Land, where all is not what it seems **4.35** *Thundercats*.
- 4.55** *Newsworld 5.05* *Blue Peter*. Magazine for young viewers. (Contest)
- 5.25** *Neighbours*. (Contest) **5.40** *Inside*. Northern Ireland: Sportsworld **5.40** *Inside*. Uster.
- 5.50** *One O'Clock News* with Peter Sissons and Maura Stuart. Weather **5.50** *Regional News*. Northern Ireland: Neighbours (r) **6.00** *Wogan*. The guests include Frank Stallone, brother of Sylvester, and French actress/poet star Vanessa Paradis.
- 7.30** *Family Matters*. Three single people discuss why they have chosen a life without a partner, expressing the view that they have just as much fun as those with a family. Though sometimes they profess to being lonely, it is not society that forces them to feel they are doing something wrong? John Humphries hosts the discussion.
- 8.00** *Talkover Bld*. Bruce Forsyth is in his basement, giving away more prizes in his comedy quiz show.
- 8.30** *Taking the Floor*. The dreary comedy for the *Come Dancing* crowd reaches its conclusion with the Latin American dance competition. (Contest)
- 9.00** *Nine O'Clock News* with Maryn Lewis. (Contest) *Regional news* and weather.



An in-depth profile: John Major, the prime minister (8.30pm)

- 9.30** *Panorama*. The Major Question. Michael Crick's in-depth profile of John Major focuses on the important issues he is faced with, including the poll tax, the economy and the date of the next election.
- 10.10** *Law and Order*. American crime drama which takes us from police investigations to the courtroom. Telling a gunman is a routine investigation for Detective Graveney and Logan (George Dzundza and Christopher Noth), but the weirdest district attorney (Michael Moriarty and Richard Brooks) have difficulty in deciding the moral parameters of self-defence when the case goes to trial. Northern Ireland: **2.30** *Badford Street*.
- 11.00** *Great Expectations*. Health, Who Cares? Writer and campaigner for the disabled, Philippa questions how women are treated by the National Health Service, and argues that its male-dominated philosophy alienates women.
- 11.30** *Balloon*. Sue Beardsmore takes a series of flights in a balloon across some of the spectacular parts of the Midlands (r).
- 12.00** *Weather*.

- 5.35pm** *Open University: Education*. Old Dog, New Dog **7.00-7.25** *Working Mothers*.
- 8.00** *News* **8.15** *The Victim Makers*. Instrument maker Jim McKillop meets Stephen Gossop (r) **8.20** *Who's a Pretty Girl That?* Competition to find Miss Pease (r) **8.25** *Who's a Pretty Girl That?* Competition to find Miss Pease (r) **8.30** *Film: Mexican Spitfire* (1940, b/w). One of a series of short comedy features about a businessman (Donald Woods) and his temptress Mexican wife (Lupe Velez). The plots are fairly incoherent, but gently amusing. Directed by Leslie Goodwins.
- 10.05** *Film: Hollywood Hotel* (1987, b/w). An over-the-top musical comedy with Dick Powell, Rosemary Lane and Lole Lane, partly salvaged by its musical content... the Benny Goodman Orchestra and the song "Honey for the Heart". Directed by Busby Berkeley.
- 11.50** *Film: Way Out West* (1937, b/w). Classic comedy from Laurel and Hardy who head West to deliver the deeds of a goldmine to an heiress. Memorable for the "Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia" song-and-dance routine. Directed by James W. Horn.
- 12.50** *The Ship That Never Returned*. A documentary about Henry Whitehouse, who was forced to leave his job after 35 years when a lighthouse on the coast of Barbados in North Wales became automated **1.20** *Bertha* (r) **1.35** *The Taste of Health*. The inspiration needed to cook healthy meals (r).
- 2.00** *News* and weather followed by *US Masters Golf Highlights* **3.00** *News* and weather followed by *Songs of Frazer* (r) (Contest) **3.35** *Carves*. George Melly examines works by Toulouse-Lautrec (r).
- 3.50** *News*, regional news and weather  
**4.00** *Call My Bluff* with Robert Robinson (r)  
**4.30** *Plunder*. Pamela Stephenson relays the BBC archives for her favourite television moments.
- 5.00** *News* followed by *RSPB Birds of the Lake* (r)  
**5.15** *Film: Labyrinth* (1986). Gelfin thriller starring Ray Milland, who also directed, as a former US Navy captain who is sent to help rescue a kidnapped industrialist from behind the Iron Curtain.
- 6.45** *DEF II* begins with *The Fresh Prince of Bel Air* **7.10** *Dance Energy* - Remix.
- 7.40** *Open Space: Flying Fur*.  
 © CHOICE: "Pilot" says the caption under a picture of a woman swathed in lace. "Poor bitch," says the caption under the trapped fox, clearly in its death throes. And that, give or take the odd comment, is the case for the animal rights movement in this week's *Open Space*. But that is only to be expected because tonight isn't their night at all. The platform belongs to prominent fur trader Harriet Kishman, and those who, like him, believe that a coach and horses, if not an entire civilisation, can be driven through the arguments put forward by the "hands off our furred and feathered friends" brigade. For one thing, the Kishman faction allege that it's not so much love of animals as hatred of humans that fuels the animal rights machine. For another, it's the soft toys of childhood that give animals the cuddly image that gets in the way of sensible conservation. The debate, as always, continues.



Thriving in the face of adversity: Harriet Kishman (7.40pm)

- 8.10** *Horizon: The First Americans*.  
 © CHOICE: When a godhead (rock chipped by nature), a godhead and not an artifact (object shaped by man)? Shamelessly oversimplified for the benefit of laymen watching tonight, this is the question that keeps cropping up during the course of Simon Campbell-Jones's intriguing examination of stone new theories that might answer the question that has long puzzled archaeologists and geneticists: how were the Americas colonised? Why, in other words, was the New World populated only 11,000 years ago when the rest of the world is thought to have been populated 30,000 years earlier? Ancient geologists (or archaeologists?) may not be the most exciting things for a camera to focus on — one lump of chipped flint looks much like another to the uninitiated — but as clues in *The First Americans*, they are as dramatic as a gun exhibit at a murder trial. (Contest)
- 9.00** *Film: Cocaine* - One Man's Poison (1988). A harrowing tale of drug-addiction starring Dennis Weaver as a businessman who, after a series of misadventures at work, turns to cocaine, thinking it will solve all his problems. Directed by Paul Wendice.
- 10.30** *Newsnight* presented by Jeremy Paxman.
- 11.15** *The Late Show*. Includes an interview with Timothy Mo and a report on the marketing of politicians in the media **11.55** *Weather*.
- 12.00** *Open University: Arts Foundation Course*. Ends at 2.30am.

- 6.00** *TV-am*  
**6.25** *Lucky Ladders*. Word association game with Lennie Bennett **6.55** *Thames News* and weather.
- 10.00** *The Time ... The Place ...* Topical discussion hosted by John Cleese.
- 10.40** *This Morning*. Magazine series presented by husband-and-wife team Richard Madeley and Judy Finnigan. They are joined by supermodel Susan Brook, who expert Charles Metcalfe and gardener Monty Don. Includes at 10.55 *News* headlines and at 11.55 *Regional News* followed by national weather.
- 12.10** *News* and weather **1.10** *Thames News* and weather **1.20** *Home and Away* **1.50** *A Country Practice*.
- 2.20** *Thames Help*. In National Crime Prevention Week, Jackie Spackley examines ways in which the public can become involved in the fight against crime **2.50** *Graham Kerr*. The gourmet chef prepares catfish filets.
- 3.15** *ITN News* headlines **3.20** *Thames News* headlines **3.25** *Families*. Soap set in the north of England and Australia.
- 3.55** *Wovvies* **4.10** *Cartoon* **4.20** *Krankee*. Television. The comic Scottish duo attempt to produce a quiz show with chaotic results **4.45** *Court Dockets*. Cartoon about a vampire duck (r).
- 5.10** *Bookbusters*. Bob Holmes hosts five general knowledge quiz for teenagers.
- 5.40** *News*. (Contest) *Weather*.
- 5.55** *Thames Help*. Jackie Spackley with the first in a series about National Crime Prevention Week.
- 6.00** *Home and Away* (r)  
**6.30** *Thames News*  
**7.00** *The Cook Report*. More hard-hitting investigations with Roger Cook exposing villainy, corruption and issues of public concern.



At loggerheads: Anne Kirkbride and Dawn Adams (7.30pm)

- 7.30** *Coronation Street*. Tracy plans to attend a pop concert, but Debbie has other ideas. Are the battling Barneys heading for a divorce? (Contest)
- 8.00** *The Upper Hand*. Lukewarm sitcom starring Diana Weston and Joe McGann as a businesswoman and her huffy housekeeper. Caroline blames Charlie when he pushes the unethical Tom too hard in a gymnastics competition. (Contest)
- 8.30** *World in Action*. Are doctors prescribing unhealthy amounts of antibiotics? *World in Action* explores the issues surrounding the use of drugs and asks whether over-prescribing could breed a new "superbug", increasingly resistant to existing medicines.
- 9.00** *Film: Police Academy* (1984). The original anarchic comedy starring Steve Guttenberg (who takes the job in a hospital in the sequel) and the new members of an American city abolishes the restrictions for entering the police force, a wave of wholly unsuitable recruits enters the Police Academy with predictably slapstick results. Puerile and crude in parts, but generally a good-natured romp that remains streets ahead of any of its successors. Also starring George Gaynes, Kim Cattrall, GW Bailey, Debbie Smith and George Spelvin. Directed by Hugh Wilson. (Contest) continues after the News.
- 10.00** *News at Ten*. (Contest) *Weather* **10.30** *Thames News* and weather **10.40** *Film: Police Academy* continued.
- 11.30** *Brainline Britain* - 1990s. Second in the series describing how the poor manage on state benefits and examining the results of government changes to the benefits system.
- 12.00** *The New Avengers*. Offbeat comedy series starring Patrick McEneaney, Joanne Lumley and Gareth Hunt.
- 1.00** *Sportsworld*. Edna. Highlights from the latest round of the European Golf Tour at the La Moya course in Jersey. Plus a look back to the weekend's football action at home and on the Continent.
- 2.00** *Film: Up in Arms* (1944). Musical comedy starring Danny Kaye (his screen debut) as a hypochondriac who takes a job in a hospital in order to receive constant medical attention, but is subsequently drafted by the Army and captured by the Japanese. Directed by Elliott Nugent.
- 4.00** *Alfred Hitchcock Presents: When This Man Dies*. Adrian Zmed stars as a compulsive gambler who begins to receive unsolicited money in the mail, somehow linked to a mysterious death (r).
- 4.30** *Bookbusters*. Featuring rock band The Vexes **4.45** *ITN Morning News*. Ends at 6.00am.

- 8.00** *The Channel Four Daily*  
**8.25** *The Flying Doctors*. Repeated three-part drama about Australia's Royal Flying Doctor Service.
- 11.15** *Harvesters*. Animated children's film from Czechoslovakia.
- 11.25** *Attempt on the Pole*. In 1988, an international team attempted to cross the Antarctic. As a training exercise, they made the first crossing of Greenland from South to North — a 1,300 mile trek (r).
- 12.00** *Garden Club* (r) (Teletext)
- 12.30** *Business Daily* presented by Susannah Simons.
- 1.00** *Sesame Street*. Learning-made-for pre-school children.
- 2.00** *Banned: Right to Reply Special* (r) (Teletext)
- 2.30** *Film: Tony Daws a Horse* (1950, b/w). Mildly entertaining British comedy about a young boy (Anthony Lang) who draws an anatomically correct picture of a horse on the office door of his father, a Harley Street surgeon. His parents (Cecil Parker and Anne Crawford) are unable to agree on how, or whether, the boy should be disciplined and things get out of control, leading to marital strife. Directed by John Paddy Carstairs.
- 4.10** *Film: Crazy Pilots* (1943, b/w). A wartime comedy short starring the Three Stooges as inventors of a revolutionary new aircraft.
- 4.30** *Fifteen-to-One*. Quick-fire quiz show.
- 5.00** *The Late Late Show*. Topical chat show from Dublin.
- 6.00** *The Cosby Show*. Mother, May? The American comedy series (r).
- 6.30** *Tonight with Jonathan Ross*. The guests are Chris Tarrant and Andrew Logan, the man behind the Alternative Miss World competition.
- 7.00** *Channel 4 News*. (Teletext)
- 7.50** *The A-Z of Censorship*.  
**8.00** *Brookside*. (Teletext)
- 8.30** *My Two Dads: That's No Lady, That's My Mother*. Silly American sitcom about two men who inherit a daughter.
- 9.00** *Banned: The Truth About Lies* - Big Lies of the 20th Century. This second in the series focusing on this century's most significant acts of censorship covers a great deal of ground. *State's Lie* recalls the Russian leader's deliberate distortion of Ukrainian peasants as well as the infamous "show trials" of the Thirties. *Race Lies* uses film of the Americans' forced sterilisation of minorities they viewed as "genetically inferior", alongside Nazi propaganda designed to promote anti-Semitism, and *Cold War Lies* tells of the Kalyon massacre, which until recently the Soviet Union claimed was the responsibility of the Nazis. Finally *China's Lie* shows how Mao Tse-tung took total control of state information agencies. (Teletext)
- 10.00** *Survival Factor: Flying With the Birds*. A documentary about birds' crowded skies in which the yearly migration of millions of birds is made hazardous by the jet planes that also inhabit the airspace (r). (Teletext)
- 10.30** *Banned: Damned in the USA*. Channel 4's *Banned* series continues with this film about the objections Christian fundamentalist groups have raised over certain forms of artistic expression in the United States. The photographs of Robert Mapplethorpe, Madonna's Pepsi Cola advertisement and the lyrics of Miami rap group Two Live Crew are just some of the items that have come under fire.



Goodies: physically abnormal circus entertainers (11.50pm)

- 11.50** *Film: Freaks* (1932, b/w).  
 © CHOICE: No program more screened so far in Channel 4's *Banned* season was based for as long as *Tom Browning's* notorious movie about a circus of horrors (forget about the 1950 film with this title; it was too silly for words). *Freaks* was kept off cinema screens in Britain for 30 years. The censors thought it was unacceptably insulting to the handicapped. They totally misunderstood it. These freakish circus entertainers — the amputees, the dwarfs, the pin-heads and the bearded ladies — had nothing to do with the evil hunchbacks who were the stereotypes of lesser horror films. *Browning* shows the physically abnormal to be the goodies, and the so-called normal to be the baddies, and when the freaks make them pay the penalty for their evil ways — the film's climax is every bit as shocking as you have heard it is — it is a classic example of "eye for an eye" retribution.
- 1.00am** *Film: News* (1945, b/w). A British gangster thriller starring Carole Landis (in her last film) as a reporter investigating a murder. Joseph. Cable to book. Directed by Edmund T. Gravelle. Ends at 2.45.

- ANGLIA**  
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# Firms see end to financial services slump

By COLIN NARBROUGH, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE steep downturn in the financial services industry since last summer appears to be coming to an end, according to a Confederation of British Industry survey.

Firms still expect, however, to continue cutting jobs and paring investment.

The survey, conducted with Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the accountant, says firms now see an end to the sharp fall in business volumes and expect the decline to come to a halt over the next three months.

Banks, finance houses, and general insurance companies are, however, considerably more cautious about the prospects than the financial services industry in general, anticipating continued decline.

Information for the quarterly survey was gathered from

336 companies in the first three weeks of March, and subsequent cuts in interest rates are likely to have boosted confidence further.

During the survey period, business confidence in financial services continued to deteriorate, but much more slowly than last year.

Some 28 per cent of respondents were more optimistic about the business situation, while 33 per cent were less optimistic. In the January survey, only 13 per cent were more optimistic and 56 per cent less.

Only 18 per cent reported higher business volumes in the first quarter, but some 22 per cent expect volumes to be higher in the second. Those expecting a decline in the current quarter dropped to 23 per cent, after 62 per cent saw lower business volumes in the first quarter.

Average spreads, commissions, fees and premiums have widened this year and are expected to improve further. Cost pressures have eased as the overall decline in profitability, which hit banking, is expected to slow, but competitiveness against firms abroad is seen as improving further in the months ahead.

Meanwhile, an upsurge in takeover activity of all kinds, from purchases of small unquoted companies to large cross-border deals, can be expected later this year, according to two accountancy firms.

The predictions will bring cheer to a global corporate finance industry suffering its worst deal drought in a decade. Latest figures from

KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock show that the value of all cross-border acquisitions slumped to \$9.79 billion in the first quarter of 1989, 67 per cent lower than the same period in 1990. Cross-border purchases of minority stakes also fell sharply, with activity down 42 per cent at \$3.1 billion in the first quarter.

However, according to Richard Agutter, head of KPMG's global mergers and acquisitions network, an increase in enquiries from clients suggests that the figures will start to show a recovery this year. He said: "We are being contacted by an increasing number of non-EC companies wanting to buy in Europe." He expects the upswing in activity to be evident towards the end of this year.

Prospects are also looking brighter at the other end of the deal size range, according to David Howard, a partner at Ernst & Young Corporate Finance. He believes the recovery will be driven by the large gap between stock market price/earnings ratios and those of unquoted companies being put up for sale.

Independent Treasury Economic Modelling (ITEM), using the Treasury's model for the whole economy, forecasts a "disappointingly weak" recovery from the recession. It foresees a fall of 3 per cent in the gross domestic product in the first half, with recovery setting in the summer.

By end-year, however, ITEM expects the economy to be only 0.2 per cent ahead of where it was at the end of last year, with non-oil growth next year of only 1.3 per cent, well below the Treasury's estimate.



Poor reflection on Coats: Anthony Habgood, of Tootal, says the rival group has not shown necessary skills

## Williams replaces line of credit

By OUR CITY STAFF

WILLIAMS US Holdings, the American subsidiary of Williams Holdings, has replaced \$200 million of existing bank borrowings with a line of finance provided by Prudential Insurance Company of America.

The Pru is to supply ten-year money to Williams US by buying an entire issue of fixed-rate notes issued by the subsidiary. The notes, issued at par, carry a coupon of 9.65 per cent and are repayable between 2000 and 2002. The British parent company has guaranteed the issue.

The new money will be used to refinance existing borrowings by American subsidiaries of Yale & Valor, the locks and domestic appliances group that Williams bought for £330 million in February.

Nigel Rudd, the Williams chairman, said: "We are very pleased to enter into this agreement with the Prudential for the provision of 10-year funding at attractive rates." He added: "The proceeds will replace bank borrowings, strengthening the basis for the continuing growth of our US business."

John Strangfield, chairman of PIC Europe, Prudential's London affiliate, said the issue was the largest that the Prudential had completed for a European company.

"The Prudential Insurance Company of America is delighted to provide financing for the Williams Group. We hope that this financing will be the beginning of a long term relationship with Williams," he said.

### CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar	1.7770 (-0.0020)
W German mark	2.9824 (+0.0135)
Exchange index	93.0 (+0.2)
FT 30 Share	1997.5 (-17.0)
FT-SE 100	2528.1 (-19.2)
New York Dow Jones	2920.78 (+24.01)
Tokyo Nikkei Ave	28582.50 (-184.83)

## Microvitec challenges Logitek

MICROVITEC, the computer peripherals manufacturer, will this week challenge Logitek, the computer services group, to publish its results for the year to end-March. The fresh challenge follows last week's rejection by the Logitek board of Microvitec's £3.3 billion all share bid. The board said Microvitec's offer was mis-estimated and contained minimal commercial value.

In a letter posted to Logitek shareholders over the weekend, Microvitec estimated that Logitek's earnings could be more than 80 per cent, compared with the estimated 20 per cent, based on the company's own figures.

Although Microvitec itself is loss-making, having reported a £2.4 million loss in 1990, the board says losses are reducing and the final quarter was profitable.

Post-boom virus, page 25

## Fuchs lifts stake

Fuchs, the privately owned German lubricants manufacturer, has increased its stake in Century Oils Group, the British company for which it has made a hostile bid, to 31.6 per cent.

The increase follows a final cash offer last week of 145p per share valuing Century at £46.2 million, against the original offer of 110p. Fuchs said in its latest offer document that the increase in its holding came after shareholders representing 18.2 per cent of Century's shares sold their stakes last week. The offer will close at 1pm on Monday, April 29.

## Southern loans

Southern Water said it has taken out a second loan from the European Investment Bank, after the £40 million facility arranged in September. The new £55 million loan will be used to finance a number of environmental improvement schemes.

## Brent Walker set to pull out of Troc

By MATTHEW BOND

BRENT Walker and Power Corporation are today expected to announce a conditional agreement under which the two companies will separate their London property interests, the biggest of which is the Trocadero centre, near Piccadilly Circus.

Assuming Brent Walker's bankers approve the deal, Brent Walker will swap its 50 per cent interest in the Troc for a 100 per cent interest in an island site that houses 40 buildings next to the Troc. The conditional deal comes a few weeks before Brent Walker and the banks to which it owes about £1.4 billion are expected to agree a permanent refinancing of the company.

The Trocadero and the island site are owned by Walker Power, an off-balance sheet vehicle, that acquired them in 1987 for £100 million from Brent Walker. Brent Walker had paid Electricity Supply Nominees £90 million for the two sites only three months before.

The latest deal is designed to suit both companies. Brent Walker has found it impossible to find an outside buyer for its half of the Troc, partly

because the shopping, leisure and office complex is being refurbished. The island site buildings, however, could be sold long before work on the Troc is completed.

Power Corporation remains committed to the Troc, which Weatherall Green & Smith, the agent, last year indicated could be worth up to £350 million on completion, although values have since fallen.

If the deal proceeds, Power will keep the Troc off balance sheet in the, by then, 100 per cent owned-Walker Power. Walker Power has drawn down £170 million of a £270 million facility arranged with Sanwa, the Japanese bank. However, after completion, it is expected to look for a partner to replace Brent Walker. Robin Power, chairman of Walker Power, may turn to Japan for a long-term partner.

The deal should reduce Brent Walker's gearing. The island site properties could generate between £60 million and £90 million. Before Brent Walker's bankers approve the deal, they will want to ensure that the proceeds compensate for the 30 per cent stake of the Troc passing to Power Corp.

## G7 ministers chart new economic order

By OUR ECONOMICS STAFF

FINANCE ministers of the Group of Seven (G7) leading industrial nations last night began the search for ways of containing the cost of establishing free market economies in the former Soviet bloc and rebuilding the war-ravaged Middle East.

An informal dinner, hosted at 11 Downing Street by Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, came on the eve of the inauguration of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), which will be attended by presidents, prime ministers and finance ministers from nearly 40 countries.

The exceptional assembly of dignitaries underlines the importance attached to the creation in 18 months of the new institution.

The new economic order that has emerged since the end of the Cold War has broadened the scope for G7 policy coordination, shifting the emphasis away from exchange rate and interest rate coordination that used to dominate.

Finance ministers are seeking closer policy coordination

to take account of the far-reaching changes over the past two years to the prospects for the world economy. The G7 countries, Britain, America, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and Japan, are fearful that the demand for funds to pay for restoring normality to the Gulf region and economic revolution in Eastern Europe could put an unwelcome burden on the world economy.

Mr Lamont held bilateral talks with Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, before the G7 dinner, building on the improvement in Anglo-German relations since John Major became prime minister.

Nicholas Brady, the American treasury secretary, has made clear that he wants to keep a low profile in London, with no new policy decisions or initiatives. Instead, general discussions with other ministers this week will be preparation for formal talks in conjunction with the meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, in Washington, this month.

Mr Brady and his French

counterpart, Pierre Bérégovoy, agreed in Paris last week on the need to reinforce policy coordination to contain any upward drift in inflation.

Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, made clear on Friday, however, he was not prepared to pursue a more relaxed monetary policy. The inaugural session to launch the European Bank will start today with a meeting, which will last until Wednesday, of its shareholders in London.

The European Bank will have its headquarters in London, although it has not yet found a permanent location.

The Asian Development Bank, said in its annual report yesterday, that the capital needs of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union will lead to a credit shortage throughout this year causing "continued high real interest rates which would further increase the risk of recession".

Leading article, page 15  
Economic view, page 23  
Attali priority, page 23

## Chrysler chairman's pay rises to £2.5m

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

LEE Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler, the troubled American car group, received a 15 per cent rise in pay and bonuses last year to £2.5 million, as profits sank 80 per cent and the dividend was halved.

The rise, disclosed in documents at the weekend, has brought sharp criticism from Owen Bieber, United Automobile Workers' president, a past member of the Chrysler board. Mr Bieber said: "If there is a rationale for this, other than greed, we are mystified as to what it is."

Chrysler also bought two of Mr Iacocca's homes at an

independent valuation of \$1.6 million. The company has begun a \$3 billion cost-cutting programme, is negotiating with its banks to reschedule debts, and is expected to make a loss in the first three months of this year of between \$200 million and \$300 million.

At Ford, which cut its dividend by 47 per cent to 40 cents a share last week, Harold Poling, the chairman, saw his pay and bonus last year fall 59 per cent to \$1.2 million, when the company's net profits dropped almost 80 per cent to \$860 million.

Pay details for General Motors are expected soon.

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## All the 'suits' from Aakvaag to Zuriga

By PHILIP BASSETT  
INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

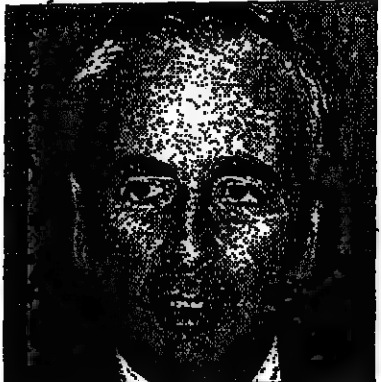
AFTER the entrepreneurial Eighties, Britain's captains of industry are all savvy, streetwise, self-made hardball players who have dragged themselves up by their bootstraps to run British business. Aren't they?

No. According to a new analysis of 10,000 senior figures in British industry, they are still largely male, middle-aged, golf-playing accountants via public school and Oxbridge.

The dominance of men in grey suits is clearly indicated by the entries in a new compendium that shows British industry elevated to new heights of social acceptance: the publication today of *Who's Who in Industry*.

Totally unconnected with the real *Who's Who*, the vade mecum of who runs Britain that has been published since 1849, *Who's Who in Industry* for some reason bears an uncanny resemblance: same size, same shape, same thickness, same red cover.

Using current guides such as the *Times 1000*, the editors took as their base range all British industrial companies with a turnover of more than £90 million, allocating each of the



Young was not included resulting list of 1,600 a number of entries based on turnover size.

In the end, the total number of entrants is 10,000, and despite pleas for exclusion from about 20 individuals, nobody has been left out. Knowingly, that is. "Researching such publications", its editors say, "particularly for the first time, is a hazardous undertaking and we are aware omissions will be quickly spotted".

Two spotted straightaway: no Lord Young, chairman of Cable and Wireless, and clearly one of Britain's most

prominent industrialists. Unfortunately for a reference work on British industry, no industry secretary either. Peter Lilley, secretary of state for trade and industry, does not manage to make the volume's 964 pages (though ten of his civil servants do).

Other problems include British Aerospace not making the index (the book is indexed by company, sector and town), though Professor Roland Smith, BAe's chairman has an entry.

But from Aakvaag, Torvild, a director of Norsk Hydro UK, the first entry, to Zuriga, Richard, a director of CPC UK, who brings up the rear of the volume, *Who's Who in Industry* is, says Banham, John, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, "a valuable source of reference for those who need to keep in touch with leading directors and managers. Not too closely in touch, though: unlike the real *Who's Who*, this directory includes no home telephone numbers or addresses."

Forty-two per cent of entrants are aged between 45 and 55. Only 7.3 per cent are under 40, with the youngest aged 23 and the oldest aged 89. British business leaders, according to this

sample, are still overwhelmingly male: fewer than 2 per cent of the entrants are women. Taurus is the most popular business surname.

Nearly 10 per cent of all those listed attended the ten top public schools, and as many as 28.2 per cent of entrants went to either Oxford or Cambridge, suggesting that both public schools and Britain's oldest universities are still over-represented in the boardroom. Just over 20 per cent of all entrants are accountants.

Unsurprisingly, golf is the most popular sport, listed by a third of all entrants. But Covent Garden's magnetism for industrialists is not borne out by the statistics. Only 5 per cent have opera as a recreation of choice and only 0.1 per cent ballet.

Finally, 2 per cent of entrants list DIY as a recreation. Clearly, some need to Timothy Elster, human resources director at the Parkfield Group lists as a recreation - "deceit home."

PS: my entry - associated entry - is wrong. Twice.

*Who's Who in Industry 1991-92.*  
Fulcrum Publishing, £125.







## Independent banks lose shine

COLIN NARBROUGH

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, believes that the more independence a central bank enjoys from government, the more effective it is likely to be in the conduct of monetary policy. In his dealings with Karl Otto Pöhl, the Bundesbank president, Mr Leigh-Pemberton may have found a role model. America's Federal Reserve Board, even freer of political interference than the Bundesbank, has provided evidence of the merits of independence.

The Governor, for all his affinity with the concept of the independent central bank, a matter at the heart of plans for a European central bank, is too cautious a man to think of rebellion against the Treasury's right to direct the Old Lady. But, as he disclosed to the Commons Treasury and Civil Service select committee, he would like to have the section of the statute book covering Treasury directions become such a matter of public interest that Parliament would have to resolve the issue.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton, at present, sees the effectiveness of the

Bank, to a large extent, turning on the reputation of the Governor and its readiness to oppose the executive. He is, however, fully aware that a fundamental dispute between the Bank and the executive could damage the national interest in the financial markets, which restrains him from provoking a constitutional clash.

The running battle between the Bundesbank and the German government that began with what Herr Pöhl calls the "disaster" of German monetary union, as well as the split that has been troubling the Fed board, have, meanwhile, started to take some of the shine off the attractiveness of the German and American systems. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has over-ruled Herr Pöhl when political imperatives dictated, while Alan Greenspan, the Fed chairman, appears to be unable to deliver the easing both he and President Bush want. Could the troubles of the German and

American central banks change perceptions about the advantages they offer? If that proves the case, the European central bank could turn out somewhat less independent than Herr Pöhl envisages.

The federal structure is a problem for the Fed and the Bundesbank. While Nicholas Brady, the American treasury secretary, has been calling for lower interest rates to ensure recovery from the recession, Mr Greenspan has been the prisoner of the 12 presidents of the regional reserve banks. Anti-inflation hawks have successfully managed to stay the chairman's hand, much to the disappointment of the markets last week. If the dispute at the Fed, which reflects different regional views in a continent-

sized economy, are seen to have blocked recovery, a public debate about Fed accountability is likely to break out.

The Bundesbank's problem over the composition of its policy-setting council has arisen from Genui. To take account of the five new Länder, the law is due for change so as to give eastern Germany a say on monetary policy. Herr Pöhl has proposed a reduction from eleven to seven in the number of votes afforded the heads of the regional state banks on the Bundesbank council. This would put them on a par with the Bundesbank's directorate, reducing the danger of the backwoodsmen taking control. The regional state banks have other ideas. They want to increase their

votes to 15. A defeat for Herr Pöhl on this issue would undermine his impaired credibility.

With Germany restored to full political sovereignty, it might be that the Bonn politicians feel less inhibited about tinkering with the independence of Bundesbank, or other federal institutions. For the grander objective of European monetary union, there would be doubtless many outside Germany who would favour a less assertive German central bank.

### Ecucand

There has been a hull in the government's campaign to sell its "hard ecu" alternative. Graham Bishop, of Salomon Brothers, one of the City's leading thinkers on the basket currency, has rightly concluded that no time should be lost in formulating ecu policy, especially given governments' commitment

to enhancing the currency's role. Interestingly, Mr Bishop has discovered "Ecucand", the ecu-denominated markets equivalent in financial terms to a small EC member state. At 21 billion ecu, the liquid component of the ecu bond market compares with the Danish government bond market. With the markets convinced Emu will come about, the fear is that monetary stability could be eroded by a twenty-fold rise in the use of private ecu, outside the direct control of the central banking system.

Here, Mr Bishop sees an urgent need for a public sector currency board to restore the link between the ecu and its basket currencies. This sounds rather like the government's European monetary fund proposal. Alongside such a board, Mr Bishop calls for an early hardening of the basket currency, not creating a new parallel currency, as the Treasury advocates.

A face-saving option for Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, would now be to drop the hard ecu but push ahead for a currency board. That is what the market wants.

## Attali must find right balance for east Europe



Tackling the politics of investment: Jacques Attali

JACQUES Attali, president of the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said last October that the bank's role would be to encourage the people of east Europe, especially after the first setbacks and disappointments of economic freedom.

Few, including Mr Attali himself, would have expected these setbacks to have come so soon, even before the official inauguration of the European Bank, which takes place in London today.

Ironically, however, it is the embryonic European Bank that appears to be in need of comfort, after having been under constant attack. The criticisms mainly relate to the bank's difficulty in recruiting sufficiently heavyweight directors and staff. Most of the attacks were directed at Mr Attali, a French socialist, writer and academic, and former chief adviser to François Mitterrand, with critics accusing him of arrogance and power-building.

The changing view of the European Bank, the first international institution of significance to be based in London, reflects the general assessment of events in central and east Europe. The mood of jubilation that followed the liberalisation of east Europe and the first cautious steps towards a market economy, has given way to scepticism, if not

in Germany, the resumption of this month of Derlef Rohwedder, head of the *Treuhand*, the German privatisation agency, added to the widely felt despair. In Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the governments are aware that the toughest economic decisions, relating to company closures and subsidies, cannot be avoided for much longer. As enthusiasm for the region has waned, so too has that for the European Bank.

The idea for the bank was conceived by Mr Attali during the political upheavals in east Europe in the latter part of 1989. The bank's rationale was to coordinate and channel

western aid and investment into the region, thereby helping to ensure an "orderly" transition from a state economy to a free market system. Such a transition was widely welcomed at the time.

The European Community summit in Strasbourg in December 1989 heralded the start of negotiations over the bank's statutes. These were completed in May last year, when more than 40 countries, institutions and shareholders, agreed the bank's structure and functions. America is the largest shareholder, with 10 per cent, followed by the remaining Group of Seven leading nations, except Canada, with just over 8 per cent.

The shareholders include the Soviet Union and east European countries. Notably absent is Switzerland.

The European Bank's official role is somewhat less emotive than Mr Attali's hyperbole. It is a hybrid of an international institution, part investment bank, part trade and development bank. Of the bank's \$12 billion capital, 60 per cent will go as equity and loans into private sector enterprises, while the remainder is earmarked for public sector projects, ranging from sewerage systems to telephones and the environment.

The public sector element is straightforward and is based on the realisation that an

adequate infrastructure is a prerequisite to attracting private capital.

The private sector activities of the bank will involve the most delicate issues. Like a commercial investment bank, it will invest and advise. There is little information about specific projects, but it is believed that in Poland, for example, the bank will be the main co-ordinator of the privatisation process. In Czechoslovakia, where the government plans to privatise the economy by giving vouchers to every citizen, the bank's role will be more specific: it will assist in the establishment of financial institutions, necessary if vouchers, which essentially represent investment money, are to be translated into shares and profits.

Mr Attali needs a thick skin. The criticism levelled at him now will seem small compared with the attacks he is likely to suffer once the bank starts to take painful decisions, or at least advises governments to do so. The *Treuhand* became widely unpopular in Germany after it was realised that privatisation also meant higher unemployment.

Of equal political sensitivity will be the bank's lending policies. Like the International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, the European Bank will invest or lend to private sector projects. But "viable" projects may only occur in those east European nations, such as east Germany and Hungary, perceived to be better-off, leaving those requiring investment, such as Bulgaria and Romania, still in need.

The politics of investment will be controversial, and Mr Attali's 40 shareholders will be uncomfortable partners. The bank will succeed only if it operates as independently as can be expected. Having an allegedly arrogant man at its helm may be the best way the bank can achieve this.

WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU  
European Business Correspondent

## Politics cloud prospects for prices

CAN the gilt-edged market extend the impressive rally since mid-November, or will it drift towards yet another phase of self-destruction? This is likely to be the question taxing the minds of investors in the weeks ahead.

At the start of the new quarter, long-dated gilt prices came tantalisingly close to surpassing the highs registered at the end of the Gulf war. In the event, the failure of international bond markets to provide a positive lead, together with the burden of additional supply, left the top end of the recent trading range intact.

Three factors in particular have to be examined to determine whether a successful assault on the mid-February high can be mounted — the prospects for the domestic economy, the performance of international bond markets and the political background.

The much publicised burden of prospective sterling bond issuance, boosted in the years ahead by the deterioration in public sector finances, does not feature in this list.

Experience shows that the prospect of heavy funding will be regarded as a minor inconvenience in a bull market, although it will always com-

pound the woes of investors during the bear phase.

Britain's economic performance should remain a positive influence for bonds. Declining inflation, the falling rate of wage settlements — albeit slow and not without a certain amount of friction — and the improving trade balance, are but a few of the factors underpinning optimism. But since the Budget, most of these trends have been well and truly discounted by the investment community.

International factors promise to remain of crucial importance. With the exception of Germany, the trend in global interest rates is expected to remain favourable. However, signals from American officials and the performance of some economic indicators suggest that most of the monetary easing has probably been taken place.

Dollar strength should benefit sterling's position within the European exchange-rate mechanism, but without falling American rates to fuel the international bond market rally, there is a limit to how much further the rise in sterling

bond prices can go without a special motivating factor.

The third consideration is likely to have the greatest impact on sentiment over the medium term. After a welcome respite during Parliament's Easter recess, the so-called political question is due to regain prominence.

The problems associated with the poll tax promise to be a thorn in the side of the Conservative party and in this respect the local government elections are viewed as a crucial test of the government's popularity. At present it seems likely that politics will continue to exert a negative influence on prices.

It will require a significant shift in the government's popularity to push yields substantially below present levels. This has happened before — as recently as 1987. Then, the surge in the government's election chances to a position of near-certainty was an important factor, which sustained the gilt rally.

It is difficult, however, to find many similarities between then and now. True, interest rates and inflation

may be falling and real disposable income may begin to rise again, but in 1987 the poll tax and its related problems were non-existent. More importantly, the business cycle was at a stage where it could be used — via tax cuts, falling unemployment and so forth — to the benefit of those in power. And the icing on the cake for gilt investors was the clear evidence of the dramatic shift in public sector finances towards surplus and hence the promise of a steep fall in the supply of paper to the market.

This year the background is much less rosy. The local elections next month provide the first steps in what is likely to be an uncertain run-up to the general election. Of course, the government's popularity may still improve dramatically. But with the problems of the poll tax unlikely to evaporate entirely, and the prime minister's political honeymoon drawing to a close, the balance of probability tends to point the other way.

On all three counts, therefore, it would be difficult to argue that the performance of gilts will be anything other than uninspiring in the months ahead.

CHRIS ANTHONY  
UBS Phillips & Drew

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Sticky Bunn the last to go

RICHARD "Sticky" Bunn, the last of the old Hoare & Co partners to stay on after the merger with Govett, has called it a day. Bunn, like many of his contemporaries, has opted for early retirement — he is 55 — while there is still time to take on new challenges. A jovial figure, he shared an office for the past 15 years with Laurie Conner, deputy chairman of Hoare Govett, and the only Govett & Co partner still at the firm. "He felt, as I feel, that if you go at 55 or 56 there is plenty of time to do something else," says Conner, aged 54, who may take the same route once the management buyout from Security Pacific is completed. "It has taken much longer than we expected, but should be wrapped up in another two or three months." Bunn, an actuary, joined the small research team at Hoare & Co before switching, in the mid-Sixties, to work in the corporate finance department under Ben Yeats-Brown. He plans to spend time "working on his golf swing" in South Devon, while mulling over the prospect of one or two non-executive directorships.

### Un-Savary dress

PETER de Savary has never been one to take the City too seriously. All the same, diners emerging from the Savoy last week were amused to spot him wearing little more than a pair of shorts and a Hawaiian shirt.

He was also sporting a deep tan, having just spent several weeks in the Caribbean on one of his many yachts. Business lunches may never be the same again.

### Bishop's move

KROLL Associates, hot in pursuit of the \$33 billion or so in Iraqi funds that may be in Britain, took a break last week to welcome a rival to the fold. Kroll's UK agents were among nearly 100 at the Lloyd's Club on Thursday evening for the launch of Bishop Investigations, a financial investigation firm led by Bob Bishop. "We are not a Kroll and don't see them as competition," says Peter Steger, the managing director and a former Kroll man, who worked with George Churchill-Coleman, head of the anti-terrorist squad, during his 28 years at Scotland Yard. "Much of our work will involve sizing up



Sir, I saw my first sold! sign this morning...

potential bid targets for acquisitive companies." Bishop is best known for his work on the Brink's-Mat robbery in 1983. He and Steger recovered up to £17 million of the missing £26 million stolen in gold bullion. They are still working on the case.

RESEARCHERS in America, presumably with time on their hands, have been browsing through all the laws they can find relating to horses. They have found that it is illegal in Wilbur, Washington, to ride an ugly horse, to swim with a horse in Norfolk, Virginia, and to ride a horse into a tavern in Burns, Oregon — unless the rider pays its cover charge.

### Fancied runners

HORSEBOXES and Bentleys will be fighting for a place in Berkeley Square tonight as some of the top names in the racing industry gather for an unusual auction. They are due at the Jack Barclay showroom to bid for 12 stable lads — not with any underhand intention, but to do their bit for RaceAid, the racing charity backed by Lord Vestey and Lord Howard de Walden. The lads, from stables owned by Henry Cecil, John Dunlop and Oliver Sherwood, among others, are to be "sold" to the highest bidder before taking part in the ADT London Marathon on Sunday. The winning owners will share the takings. The Newmarket team is the favourite, according to William Hill, including a two-to-one shot from Henry Cecil's stable. Leading the auc-

tion, which promises to be a festive affair amid the Rolls-Royces, is Leslie Weller, soon to become managing director of Sotheby's Europe. RaceAid aims to raise £1 million this year for the Royal Marsden Hospital's cancer appeal.

### Galvo rebounds

AFTER what must rank as one of the shortest retirements in the history of the City — a mere three weeks — John "Galvo" Galvanoni has gone back to work. The cigar-toting Galvanoni, who retired as head of Far Eastern trading at Robert Fleming last month, returned from holiday in Spain last week and promptly joined Smith New Court, where he is to set up a new division trading in Japanese derivatives, warrants and convertibles. "Those who know me will know that gardening's not exactly my street," says Galvanoni, aged 57, who found Smith's offer irresistible. "I have always threatened to write a book, but there's time for one last chapter." Hailed as the king of the dollar premiums in his time at Kidder Peabody during the Seventies, he went on to set up a Japanese market-making division for Robert Fleming in 1979, a task almost identical to the one he is now to perform. David Disbrey, a colleague from his Fleming days, is to run the Tokyo side of the operation, and Galvanoni is looking for "ten experienced people" to join the London team.

JON ASHWORTH

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## Headline issue generates interest

By JONATHAN PRYNN

THE novelty value of the first new corporate issue since the power company flotations in March is expected to help Headline Book Publishing to a successful first day's trading when it comes to the market on Friday.

The issue is relatively small, with Headline like to be capitalised at between £10 million and £12 million. But fund managers' preference for equities over cash, combined with the dearth of flotations, ensured healthy interest from institutions at presentations last week.

Headline, which specialises in mass market fiction and non-fiction publishing, was started up as a greenfield venture five years ago by a team headed by Tim Holy Hutchinson, aged 37, the managing director.

Sales have grown from nothing to £8.3 million last year, when the company doubled its pre-tax profit to £637,000. Trading is said to be satisfactory.

The 300-plus authors signed up by the company include Viv Richards, the cricketer, Shirley Temple Black, the child film star who became a diplomat, and politicians Lord Young and Lord Whitelaw. Deena R. Koonz, the horror novelist, and Ellis Peters, who writes medieval whodunnits, are the big money earners.

Mr Holy Hutchinson says the company's success is based on its author-friendly philosophy and commercial approach to publishing.

# THF battles with bookings and Gulf war

THE Trusthouse Forte hotels and catering group is expected to report a decline in full-year profits, reflecting significantly lower property profits and THF's heavy exposure to the British hotels sector.

THF, which is headed by Lord Forte, the chairman, and Rocco Forte, the chief executive, has suffered from depressed occupancy levels in its hotels as a result of the recession and the Gulf war and its repercussions. A relatively cautious statement is expected when the group reports on Thursday.

Derek Brock, at the Nomura Research Institute, expects pre-tax profits to fall to £202 million (£260 million). Market forecasts range from £136 million to £230 million.

Mr Brock is looking for earnings per share of 19.3p (25.9p) and a maintained final dividend, increasing the total dividend to 9.9p (9.7p). Property profits are forecast to drop to £12 million (£45 million). Public catering, which was doing well until Christmas, has probably slowed down, while contract catering should manage a resilient performance, apart from airline catering.

### TODAY

Nick Bubb, at Morgan Stanley, expects Amber Day, the fashion retail group headed by Philip Green, to report interim pre-tax profits approaching £5 million, against £1.31 million last time.

The figures will benefit from a full contribution from What Everyone Wants, the Scottish discount retailer that was acquired for £47 million last May.



Cautious statement expected: Rocco Forte of Trusthouse Forte



Scottish acquisition pays dividends: Amber Day's Philip Green

Full-year pre-tax profits at Hamming, the defence, aviation and oil and technology group, are likely to decline from £48.4 million to £38 million, according to Barclays de Zoete Wedd. The defence side is expected to be seeing a decline as the contract for the JP233 aircraft attack system nears completion. The runway business was carried by RAF Tornadoes in the Gulf.

Morgan Crucible, the industrial materials and electronics group, is forecast to lift final pre-tax profits by 8 per cent to £39 million, according to County NatWest. Market expectations range from £38 million to £68 million.

Interests: Amber Day Holdings, Lyles (S).

Interests: Aeda Property Holdings, Coppenore, Explora Holdings, Finley Packaging, Headlam Group, Hunting, Morgan Crucible, Russell (Alexander), Turfitt Corporation, Venture Investment Trust.

### TOMORROW

Interests: Consolidated Marchion (quarterly), Elsbury Gold Mining (quarterly), Jol (S) Gold Mining (quarterly), Random Estate Gold Mining (quarterly), River & Mercantile Estate Income Trust, Western Areas Gold Mining (quarterly), Westwood Nigel (quarterly).

Interests: Dorico House Group, ES Group, El On Mining & Exploration, Exploration Company, Harbours Group, LIT Holdings, Martin (Albert) Holdings, Newarthill. Economic statistics: Producer

price index numbers (March - provisional).

### WEDNESDAY

Interests: Prestwick Holdings, Scottish American Investment Co., Fleming Bertram, Denison International, English National Investment Company, Golden Vale, Great Southern Group, Hatfield Holdings AS, Higgs and Hill, Le Causse, Sleni Group. Economic statistics: Public sector borrowing requirement (March).

### THURSDAY

Blue Circle, Britain's biggest cement producer, which is chaired by Sir Peter Walters, is expected to report a sharp fall in final pre-tax profits from £231.8 million to £182 million, according to UBS Phil-

lips & Drew. Market forecasts range from £180 million to £193 million.

Trading will confirm a substantial decline in British cement profits as commercial and industrial demand continues to be depressed.

Tim Potter, at Smith New Court, expects Albert Fisher, the fast-growing distributor of fresh food, to announce half-year pre-tax profits of £44 million, against £30.5 million last time, with earnings per share ahead 9 per cent to 3p. Market forecasts range from £43 million to £45 million.

The advance is due largely to first-time contributions from acquisitions, a healthy

interest gain from the substantial cash pile and a good performance from Europe, which has seen strong organic growth.

British trading is thought to have been tough going in the first half, with a flat food industry and increased competition, although a recovery is expected in the second half.

Mark Hudson, at BZW, expects William Law, the Dundee supermarkets group headed by James Miller, to show interim pre-tax profits of £11.5 million, against £10.5 million last time. Market forecasts range from £10.5 million to £11.6 million. Sir Ron Brinkley's IEP Securities sold

its 20 per cent holding this year, the stake being placed with several institutions.

Interests: Barrett (Henry) Group, Fisher (Albert) Group, Low (WIM) & Co.  
Interests: ATA Selection, Barlows, Blue Circle Industries, East Rand Gold and Uranium, Eldos, Free State Consolidated Gold Mines, Gwent Oriental Investment Trust, Hawick Europe, LEP Group, Orange Free State Investments, Parame, River & Mercantile Geared Capital and Income Trust 1989, Copel Group, Sun Selective Growth Trust, Trusthouse Forte, Whetman, Wolkem Gold Holdings.  
Economic statistics: index of output of the production industries (February), labour market statistics, average earnings index (February - provisional), provisional figures of vehicles production (March), institutional investment (fourth quarter).

### FRIDAY

The net asset value at Hammerson Property, the property development and investment group headed by Sydney Mason, is expected to show a sizeable decline, reflecting depressed property markets and adverse currency movements. The NAV is predicted to fall to £8.50 (£10.68) a share, according to Robert Fowlds, at Kleinwort Benson.

Mr Fowlds expects final pre-tax profits to fall to £63 million (£75.3 million), although this is at the lower end of market forecasts, which range from £63 million to £75 million.

Interests: Anglo American Corporation of South Africa (quarterly), British Empire Securities and General Trust.

Interests: Berry Starquest, CSC Investment Trust, Hammerson Property Investment and Development Corporation, Herold Whitford Holdings, Rockall.  
Economic statistics: London and Scottish banks monthly statement (March), provisional estimates of monetary aggregates (March).

PHILIP PANGALOS

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6.875%	£500 - £1,999	7.05%

\* Where appropriate, bank rate. Tax will be deducted from interest credited or paid (which may be reclaimed by resident non-taxpayers) subject to the required registration form, interest will be paid gross.  
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## Post-boom virus hits computer services

MICROVITEC's undignified scramble for control of Logitek is symptomatic of the turmoil that exists in the computer services sub-sector. Neither company has a recent financial record to be proud of and both sets of shareholders fear their prospects will not be enhanced by the tussle.

Investors in computer service companies have never had an easy ride but prospects have rarely looked as grim as they do now. On a global scale, IBM, forced to make many job cuts because of falling profits, has highlighted problems that are endemic within the industry.

Among smaller companies, these problems are compounded by excessive borrowings, accumulated in the Eighties during the rush for growth, and overdependence on single sectors such as financial services. Further problems have been caused by the rising number of failed businesses that employed only a handful of people and relied heavily on personal computers to keep costs down.

Microvitec incurred losses of £2.42 million last year, against profits of £1.28 million in 1989, while, in its most recent half-year, Logitek reported profits down from £1.31 million to £145,000.

Horror stories abound. Ferrari Holdings, the computer distributor, collapsed last month, leaving Singer & Friedlander, the merchant bank that held 35 per cent of its shares, with losses of almost £14 million.

SD-Scicon suffered a pre-tax deficit of £19.8 million last year after exceptional charges of £24.8 million in respect of losses it will incur on fixed-price contracts awarded by the defence ministry. Profits at Misy, a computer systems supplier, fell 70 per cent to £1.5 million before tax in the six months to last November.

Many stocks in the sector have previously benefited from high growth, but are now casualties of fierce competition and volatile markets.

On a brighter note, there are several companies where prospects appear better. Mark Lambert, of County NatWest WoodMac, said: "There is a lot of recovery potential in a lot of businesses. There are a number of quality businesses, with quality products and quality management."

ACT, the cash-rich computer services house, took a 13.1 per cent stake in Quotient, the financial software specialist. ACT paid £1.48 million for a 12.2 per cent stake held by MMT, the computer services group. ACT is still sitting on a large cash pile after last year's sale of its Apricot computer hardware division to Mitsubishi Electric of Japan for £39 million.

MARTIN BARROW

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# Polytechnic passes first exam

Does more mean better or worse? In the case of Bournemouth, the inspectors had a chance to decide. John O'Leary reports

Bournemouth's newest polytechnic faced its first big test within four months of having its status upgraded. Hardly had the first students arrived on campus than the inspectors moved in and threatened to spoil the party.

The timing may have been a coincidence. Bournemouth and Humberston were the first polytechnics to be designated for 20 years. Bournemouth provided an ideal test case for judging the effect on standards of rapid expansion, one of the key issues in higher education today.

National planners had long recognised the potential of Bournemouth, a town set in an area of high economic and population growth. There is no university in Dorset, or neighbouring Wiltshire and Somerset. Bournemouth polytechnic grew out of the Dorset Institute of Higher Education, but not without birth pains. The institute was initially too small and its range of courses too narrow to qualify for promotion in the second half of the Eighties. The institute doubled its student population in five years. Almost 2,000 places have been added in the past three years, allowing the new polytechnic to open with 4,600 students, a third more than the funding council was prepared to pay for.

At the same time, a range of often novel courses has been added, particularly at postgraduate level. Degrees in heritage conservation, video production, clinical nursing, midwifery, health and community studies, production design, and electronics systems design have all been launched.

The polytechnic was a prime example of the overstretching that critics have claimed to detect in many polytechnics and colleges. There was evidence of funds that were already meagre having to cater for more students, and new courses being introduced on the cheap in inadequate surroundings.

However, the inspectors produced a glowing report on Bournemouth. "At this early stage of the polytechnic's development the inspection provided evidence that it is an effective institution, which

has managed successfully the changes brought about by increased student numbers.

"It has established a range of innovative undergraduate and postgraduate courses, which are well planned and resourced. Overall, the provision is generally good with few shortcomings."

Coming hard on the heels of a judgment by the Polytechnics and Colleges Funding Council (PCFC) that only one area of Bournemouth's work, tourism, was outstanding, the inspectors' verdict was a relief.

Bernard MacManus, the director, says he expects more departments to be rated as outstanding next year and demand for places has never been stronger. However, a poor report now could have been disastrous, given the polytechnic's plans for growth. By the autumn, there should be 6,000 students and another site through the addition of the Anglo-European College of Chiropractic. Although the PCFC has given 23 per cent more funded places, that will mean taking even more students for whom the polytechnic receives only fee income. Dr MacManus has no doubt that the targets can be achieved without loss of quality. Bournemouth has increased staffing ratios and tried to make the best use of space. The polytechnic spent almost £1 million from its revenues last year to adapt buildings to provide new lecture theatres, build laboratories and extend the library. A computerised allocation system ensures that intensive use is made of what is now available.

Although there are now 18 students to every member of staff, compared with an average of 11.3 in the universities in 1988-9, care has been taken to limit the size of seminar and tutorial groups. Lectures may be getting larger by the year, but seminars have been kept to a maximum of 15 students.

A long-standing commitment to limit lecturers' teaching time to 14.5 hours a week to allow for research and consultancy has also been maintained.

The polytechnic has residential accommodation for only 250 students in spite of the opening of a



Test case: Bournemouth polytechnic got a glowing report for academic standards from inspectors

new student village, but the hotels and guest houses of the area are more than happy to make up any shortfall.

Attracting enough applicants is proving to be no problem. Most courses were already oversubscribed and, even though the polytechnic is still listed under its previous title on national admissions forms, applications are up by 50 per cent.

The staff expect to see a further increase when the polytechnic title is included next year.

The new status has helped in the institution's relations with business and industry. Companies such as BP and Commercial

Union sponsor academic chairs, and industrialists have always been closely involved in the design of courses. About 14 per cent of income was derived from non-state sources before polytechnic status, but now external relations are easier both at home and abroad.

Europe looms large in planning. Bournemouth is well known abroad for its language schools and the polytechnic tourism courses were rated the best in Europe in a poll of academics published last year by the French newspaper *Libération*. There are links with 16 continental universities and more are on the way, particularly

at postgraduate level. Dr MacManus hopes to extend the range of associate centres through which the polytechnic offers courses in other parts of the south. They exist already in Salisbury, Yeovil and on the Isle of Wight.

As neither Somerset nor Wiltshire has a university or a polytechnic of its own, there is plenty of scope for more.

Not every higher education institution is in a position to emulate Bournemouth's performance but the inspectors' favourable report will make it more difficult for the critics of mass higher education to claim that more means worse.

## Business bonding

EXECUTIVES in British business and industry should follow the lead of their American counterparts and involve themselves in schools, the Associated Examining Board says today in its magazine, *Business Matters*.

The magazine, which is intended to provide a link between education and industry, reports on attempts by companies in the United States to help those considered at risk of failing to graduate because of personal difficulties. Both Disney World, in Florida, and Elvis Presley's former home, Graceland, near Memphis, Tennessee, host programmes for such students. The schemes are part of a national effort to reduce illiteracy and raise educational standards.

George Turnbull, the magazine's editor and the board's spokesman, says: "The interest expressed by senior executives is astounding. Businesses are cooperating to achieve the goals set, for the sake of America. Would senior staff in UK companies regularly give of their time in this way?"

## Euro-learning

EDUCATION ministers from Germany and Spain are attending a conference in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, today on learning and working in Europe. They will share a platform with Lord Fluh, a former president of the European Commission, and students from every European Community country. More than 1,000 educationists, industrialists and students are expected at the week-long conference, which started on Saturday. Penny Krucker, Gloucestershire's European development officer, says the conference will increase awareness and understanding of the opportunities for young people.

## The Kurds' story

THE Refugee Council has produced a free information pack on the Kurds, examining their history and prospects with teachers in mind. The pack is available from Jill Rutter, the council's education officer, at 3 Bowdway, London SW8 1SJ (071-582 6922).

## Past lessons

ABOUT 200 pupils, aged between eight and 12, from schools in Newcastle upon Tyne will next week investigate the

mysterious death of a woman pauper who died in a police cell in 1838. Polytechnic students will play the characters in the case and the children will write their own versions of the story for a project organised jointly by the education authority and the polytechnic's museum of science and engineering. The exercise is intended to illustrate the importance of evaluating historical sources.

## Research boost

TWO computers have been given to researchers from Strathclyde and Glasgow universities for research into neurological diseases. A lack of computer equipment had hampered work at the Institute of Neurological Sciences, in Glasgow, until the Scottish Equitable insurance company contacted the manufacturer Hewlett Packard to find a home for two mini-computers no longer in use.

## Privileged Russians

WHILST HERE IN SCOTLAND WE'D LIKE TO FIND THE RICH RUSSIAN IMMIGRANT

TEN Russian teenagers and two of their teachers will have a taste of privilege in the Scottish Highlands at the end of this month when they spend two weeks at Gordonstoun School. They are from School 207 in Leningrad and, although they will be given accommodation in the school medical centre, they will be attached to houses and as far as possible be integrated into school life.

## Milk loophole

UNDER-FIVES in Bromley, southeast London, are to get free school milk thanks to a legal loophole. Although the Social Security Act made free school milk illegal in 1986, Bromley has been one of many authorities to continue to provide milk for pupils aged under seven, paid for partly by parents and partly by European Community subsidies. Borough education officials say that new welfare regulations oblige the health department to top up the European Community money.

JOHN O'LEARY

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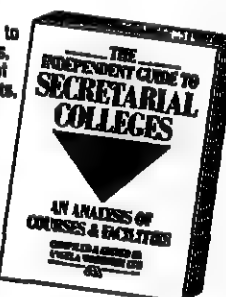
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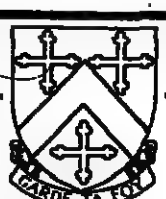


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### POSTS



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Applications, together with a full curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees should be sent to arrive no later than the 8th May, to:

The Clerk to the Governors, Ingram Close, Felsted School, Felsted, Dunmow, Essex CM6 3UG from whom further details may be obtained.

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For further details please contact: The Headmaster, Giggleswick School, Settle, North Yorkshire, BD24 0DE. Tel: 0729 823545.



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Opportunities for short course work within the local business community also exists and such work will be encouraged. Whilst an appropriate degree or professional qualification is desirable, the main concern is to appoint an effective teacher of accounts who has the ability to assist with the further development of the accounting provision within the Division.

#### LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

The Division seeks an enthusiastic teacher of Operations management to join its successful Management Studies Section. Teaching will be on a broad range of management and professional education programmes such as DMS and IBM, and also on various BTEC Business Programmes.

Opportunities for short course work within the local business community also exist, and will be encouraged. The successful applicant will possess a related degree and broad-based operations management experience in industry or commerce. The ability to offer quantitative and statistical techniques and marketing is also desirable, as is an appropriate professional qualification. We seek an effective teacher who can communicate effectively with students of all ages, experience and abilities. The appointment will be either on the Lecturer Grade with opportunity for promotion to Senior Lecturer Grade, depending on qualifications or experience.

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Application forms and further particulars available from: Personnel Administration, Doncaster College, Waterdale, Doncaster, DN1 3EX

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Details from: The Principal's Secretary, Trinity College, Stoke Hill, Bristol BS9 1LP. Closing date for applications: Wednesday May 8th 1991.

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Applications, with the names and addresses of two referees, should be submitted to Mr. J.D. Brown, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD by 13 May. There are no application forms, but further particulars may be obtained from Oxford 270122.

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Further particulars from the Warden's Secretary (SPF), Nuffield College, Oxford OX1 1NF.

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# Let's dump the dunce cap

Kenneth Clarke's plans for reform are a perfect opportunity to help to create a world-class workforce, Stuart Maclure argues

The schools are still coming to terms with Kenneth Baker's 1988 Education Reform Act, and now, two ministers later, Kenneth Clarke has announced far-reaching changes for the general and vocational education of students aged 16 to 18 and for the colleges.

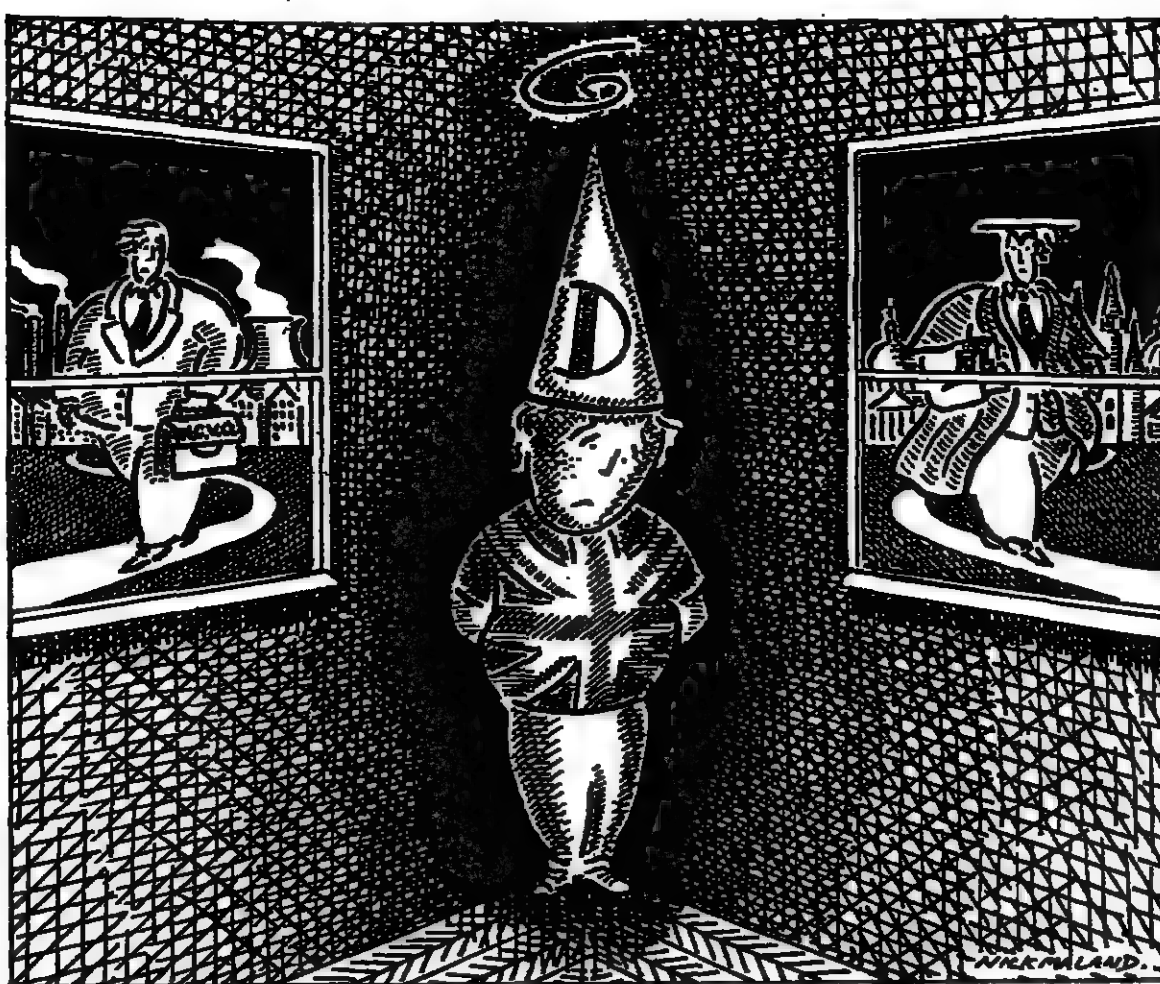
Further education and sixth-form colleges are to be taken away from local authorities and financed directly by the education department. A range of vocational qualifications are to be introduced into the schools and colleges, under the aegis of the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ), which will run in parallel with academic examinations such as the GCSE and A-levels.

At one level, these moves are an opportunist response to the panic review of local authority finance, caused by the need to find an alternative to the community charge. The moves are more than this, however. Mr Clarke wants a big drive in further education and believes he needs to be able to target the money for this in ways that are impossible for the local authorities are in charge.

The colleges have been clamouring for the autonomy, which, in another context, the government has given to grant-maintained schools. However, some of the money for colleges will be controlled in future by the training and enterprise councils (TECs), and an increasing proportion is expected to come from selling training and specialised services to whoever will buy them.

Coverity technical college is a notable example of a college that has pursued an aggressive policy of marketing what it can offer. In 1989, its total budget amounted to £9,650,000, of which more than £2 million was raised by providing services charged out at full cost. If this trend continues, will the market take over more and more of the planning decisions?

If the government is serious, it should adopt the targets and the aims set out in the CBI Task Group's report, *Towards a Skills Revolution*. This laid down that nobody under the age of 19 should be employed in a job that does not provide "structured education and training leading to recognised qualifications".



Britain has a long way to go to develop the quality education and training needed to produce a world-class workforce.

The CBI critique is of a country that is both under-educated and under-trained. Not only are the industrial training arrangements inadequate, as far too many entrants receive little or no training, but there is also the startling contrast between the 35 to 36 per cent of 17-year-old Britons in full-time education and the 70 to 80 per cent figure that is common elsewhere in Western Europe.

If everybody is to remain in education or training full-time or part-time until the age of 18, there is an obvious need to replace the years 14 to 18, which would imply changes also for the national curriculum. For some, education will be full-time on traditional lines, leading to regular academic and vocational examinations. For others, education will be a mixture of full-time and part-time, leading to National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs).

A basic requirement, if the education of the 14 to 18 age group is to expand on these lines, is the construction of a robust framework that can hold together this range of courses and qualifications. By common con-

sensus, what we now have is a mess. The system has to be clarified and simplified. There is no point in putting more emphasis on guidance and counselling for pupils aged 14 and 15 unless the jungle is cleared and young people and their parents can be offered an intelligible set of choices.

Much of the apparatus is already in place. The National Council for Vocational Qualifications, still in its infancy, is meant to be sorting out the tangle of vocational qualifications. The involvement of the council in building a clearly defined and simple structure for education for those aged 14 to 18 is essential.

NCVQ ideology, however, is more appropriate to the employers' demands for immediately marketable skills than the education that should be provided for this age group.

What now has to happen, through a process of negotiation and compromise, is to devise qualifications and assessment methods that best encourage the provision of good educational experience for you people, while at the same time equipping them with NVQs at levels II and III.

This will be achieved through bodies such as the Business and Technician Education Council (BTEC) and the City and Guilds of London Institute. There will have to be a lot of horse-trading and tough talking, but the aim should be clear. A disaster would follow if the vocational education route was wholly cut off from the academic, or vice versa.

There must be the opportunity for progression from one level to another, enabling, for example, BTEC students to move into higher and professional education and A-level and AS-level students to be fitted into the NVQ structure.

The debate must not become strung up on semantics. The failure to integrate "academic" and "vocational" education is the classic weakness at the heart of English education.

A great deal will depend on when and how the government decides to grapple with A-levels, which will sooner or later have to be reformed. The ultimate aim must be to integrate academic and general education.

Stuart Maclure was editor of *The Times Educational Supplement* from 1969 to 1989. His book, *Missing Links - The Challenge to Further Education*, is published by the Policy Studies Institute on Thursday at £6.95.

## When stress can be turned into success

Parents in Japan are partners with teachers in the pupils' education, but the pressures can take their toll

JAPANESE children, like their British counterparts, get a tour of their new school before they start, but then teachers pay a return visit to the children's homes. This visit, conducted annually, is part of the process which makes Japanese parents integral to the operation of the education system.

Yoichi Kimura carries a message-book between school and home daily. His teacher uses it to report what the eight-year-old has been learning, and his mother comments on the things her son has found interesting at home. This is just one way of the ways in which Japanese parents are involved in their children's education.

With so much to learn in Japan's exacting curriculum, teachers are happy to enlist parents' help. When pupils are learning the 2,000 or so "kanji" ideograms - symbols of the Japanese alphabet - that constitute basic literacy, sheets of the characters are sent home.

Parents can also sit in on classes and are encouraged to get involved in school activities, such as open days, the organisation of school sports, and science fairs.

The parent-teacher association advises parents on how much homework their children should be doing. Homework is seen as crucial and even infants are given regular home assignments. Kindergartens provide libraries from which mothers can borrow books to read to their children at home.

As well as instilling good study habits, homework allows parents to be joint educators. An a junior school pupil, such as Yoichi, would have about an hour's homework daily.

Detailed school rules include instructions on when to study, when to sleep and even on what routes to take to school. Older pupils are barred from less desirable areas of town and high school teachers patrol after school to ensure rules are followed.

Teachers accept joint responsibility with parents for the safety and moral well-being of their pupils. If a student has been found guilty of a traffic offence or other misdemeanour, the teacher, as well as the parent, is informed.

preparing for important examinations. Some parents, however, have been accused of pushing their children too far, sending them to crammers every night and making them spend all their free time studying.

An ambitious mother whose only aim is to see her children enter a top high school and university, can be harmful. Children who have been constantly pressured by their parents often become robot-like figures who do little except study.

Every year tens of thousands of teenagers crack under the combined pressures. Some youngsters develop stress-related illnesses, others run away from home, and a few resort to suicide and even murder. One mother was clubbed to death by her son, who had been put under extreme academic pressure.

JOHN GREENLEES



Stressed for success: even infants do homework

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The appointment will be from 1 September 1991 (or as soon as possible thereafter) to 31 August 1993 with initial salary in the range £1999 to £18998 plus £1767 London Allowance a year.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Staffing Office, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

Closing date for applications: 3 May 1991  
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#### King's College London UNIVERSITY OF LONDON CHAIR IN RENAL MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Renal Medicine within the Department of Medicine, based at King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry.

The appointment will be from 1 October 1991, or other such date as may be agreed. Salary will be within the Clinical Professional range. The appointment will attract an Honorary Consultant Physician contract with the Camberwell Health Authority.

Applicants will have special interests in Nephrology and should have a distinguished academic record. The successful candidate will be expected to lead the Department's development of a strong research programme in this area and to contribute to both the undergraduate and postgraduate teaching programmes.

Applications (ten copies) giving full details of age, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 31 May 1991 to Mr. E.T. Minshelwain, Secretary, King's College School of Medicine and Dentistry, Rosemary Road, London SE5 9PJ from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor A.M. McGregor, Head of the Department (Tel: 071-326 3913) (evening line) or Dr. J. Cassin, Clinical Director of Acute Services of Camberwell Health Authority (Tel: 071-326 3145 direct line).

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#### UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

#### RUPERT MURDOCH PROFESSORSHIP OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION

The electors intend to proceed to an election to the newly-established Rupert Murdoch Professorship of Language and Communication with effect from as early a date as may be arranged. The stipend of the professor is at present £37,000 per annum.

Applications (eight copies, or one from overseas candidates), naming three referees, should be received not later than 3 June 1991 by the Registrar, University Offices, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Salary will be within the Lecturer A scale (£21,853 - £18,522 or, for suitably qualified candidates, Lecturer B scale (£19,222 - £14,078) inclusive of London Allowance.

Applications (including curriculum vitae, list of publications, brief description of future research plans and names of three referees) should be sent by 31 May 1991 to Dr. D.M.L. Goodenough, Department of Chemistry, Imperial College, London SW7 2AZ. (Tel: 071-389 5111 ext. 4549; FAX 071-389 3869) from whom further details can be obtained.

Continued on next page



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# EDUCATION

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## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

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Applications are invited for the following posts, normally tenable from 1 October 1991:

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#### INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR MANAGEMENT, LAW AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (2 posts)

Lecturer Grade B in Employment Law and/or Labour Relations  
Applications are invited from mature scholars for the post of course leader for the M.A./LL.M. programme in Law and Employment Relations. This law-based multi-disciplinary distance learning course, recruits annually approximately 100 mature professionals working in the relevant fields of employment law and/or labour relations. In addition to experience of teaching and research in the field of law and/or employment relations, the post-holder will require a high level of interpersonal skills, together with suitable administrative experience and a broad knowledge of the field. The appointment will be for a fixed term of five years.

#### Lecturer Grade B in European Management and Employment Law

This post is for a fixed term contract of five years and is for a mature scholar who will act as course leader for the European Management and Employment Law, which will receive its first intake of 50 students in January 1992. In addition to experience of teaching and research in the field, the post holder will require developed administrative skills, as well as a high level of interpersonal skills. The course leader will contribute to the writing and updating of course materials, the preparation of general course documentation and the maintenance of relations between the International Centre and key agencies and individuals in the area. Applications are invited from those who have a particular interest in or experience of the operation of management and employment law in the context of the European Communities.

#### Salaries

Initial salaries will be dependent on the qualifications and experience of the persons appointed. The Lecturer Grade B scale is £17,465 to £22,311; Lecturer Grade A scale is £18,066 to £16,755 (all salary scales under review).

Further particulars and application forms from the Staffing Office (Academic Appointments), University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, telephone (0533) 522438. The University FAX number is (0533) 522290. The closing date for all posts is 3 May 1991.

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The successful candidate will be required to organise and teach courses, to be given in French, on *Civilisation française*.

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The Lecturer in Criminology will be Course Tutor for the M.A. in Criminology and will supervise students on the M.Phil/Ph.D. programme. The Lecturer will participate in the development of new research and teaching activities, including collaboration with universities in Europe, Australia and Hong Kong. The research interests of the successful candidate, who will be expected to conduct an active research programme, may be in any area of criminology.

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The Lecturer will be required to teach on the M.A. in Criminology and the M.A. in Public Order, to supervise M.Phil and Ph.D. students, and to assist with other teaching in the Centre. In addition, the Lecturer will be expected to offer a specialist option and to assist with the development of distance-learning and other teaching initiatives. The successful candidate will be expected to make a significant contribution to the Centre's growing research programme, which currently has funding of over £200,000. Candidates should have expertise in subjects such as crime, policing, race, terrorism, social and political theory, citizenship, and inner-city issues and have a background in a discipline drawn from criminology, sociology, politics, psychology or law. The post is for a fixed term of three years. Informal enquiries for both posts are welcome and should be made to John Benyon, Director, Centre for the Study of Public Order, University of Leicester, 6 Salsbury Road, Leicester, LE1 7QR, telephone (0533) 522468; FAX (0533) 523944.

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## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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Further particulars of the lectureship and the associated college fellowship may be obtained from Professor J.M. Brady, Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PA, to whom applications should be sent, together with the names and addresses of three referees, to arrive no later than 11 May.

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## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

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By LAN ROSS

**LEEDS UNITED:** J Lukic, M Starling, M Whitlow, D Batty, C Farquhough, C Whyte, G Strachan, C Short, L Chapman, G McAllister, G Speed.

**LIVERPOOL:** M Hooper, G Hysen, S Staunton, S Nicol, J Molloy, D Burrows, P Bardsley, R Houghton, I Rush, J Barnes, D Speedie.

**Sheff Wed:** K Beitham



**By CLIVE WHITE**

But he would have been advised not to have imparted that opinion to the 20,000-odd West Ham supporters who, having screamed their abuse at Keith Hackett, the referee, for his odd interpretation of the "professional foul" rule, gave their team unbelievable support which grew rather

Player	Goal		Crosses		Fouls	
	Attempt	Scored	L	R	By	On
Crosby	-	-	-	-	1	1
Charles	-	-	2	-	1	1
Pearce	1	-	2	-	-	1
Walker	-	-	-	-	3	1
Charles	-	-	-	-	1	1
Parker	2	1	1	1	1	1
Crosby	1	-	4	-	-	3
Keane	5	-	1	2	-	-
Cough	2	-	1	1	1	1
Glover	-	-	-	-	3	-
Wren	-	-	2	-	1	-
Lewis	1	-	-	-	-	-
Unused: Jernoo.	-	-	-	-	-	-

© Compiled by John

	Goal attempt	Goals L R	Points By On
Reyer	-	-	-
Edmonds	-	-	-
Lofts	-	1	-
Watts	3	4	2
Wright	-	-	-
Coster	-	-	1
Hughton	-	-	2
Shrop	1	5	1
Reber	-	-	1
Allen	2	-	3
Leoni	1	4	-
Harvey	1	-	1
John	1	2	5
Reverett	-	-	1

from Crosby was missed by Foster but not by Clough, who played it conveniently into the path of Pearce for the Forest captain to score from close range. There was little or nothing left of West Ham's decimated and devastated ranks when Charles broke through to score a fourth after another one-two with Glover.

\*TIF\* morning leave was still in

arren Beckford's winning goal, the 89th minute, ended Millwall's unbeaten sequence of nine matches and almost certainly restricted their promotion ambitions to the play-off route. Port Vale, with five regulars injured, fielded a makeshift

When Parkin headed on Ray Walker's free-kick after 18 minutes, Branagan, the Millwall goalkeeper, and Van der Laan collided as they went for the ball. Branagan, who later received treatment for a cut

**MILLWALL:** K Branniger, K Stevens, I  
Davies, D Thompson, K Cunningham, J  
McLary (sub: A Rae), P Stephenson, A  
Goodman (sub: K O'Callaghan), E  
Sheringham, G Waddock, P Carr.  
**PORT VALE:** M Grew, S Mills, N Pfatner  
D Hughes, R Walker, T Pearson,  
A Webb, K Kent, R Eerie, R Van der Laan, D  
Bedford, A Porter.  
Referee: M J Bodenham.

By KEITH PIKE

When Parkin headed on Ray Walker's free-kick after 18 minutes, Branagan, the Millwall goalkeeper, and Van der Laan collided as they went for the ball. Branagan, who later received treatment for a cut

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Bedford, A Porter.  
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Millwall .....	1
Port Vale .....	2

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Bedford, A Porter.  
Referee: M J Bodenham.

[illegible]







● RUGBY UNION 30  
● RACING 30, 31  
● FOOTBALL 32

## Woosnam enjoys the position of front-runner

FROM MITCHELL PLATT, GOLF CORRESPONDENT, AUGUSTA

AS IAN Woosnam attempted here yesterday to become the third British golfer to win the Masters, so he and Tom Watson were looking over their shoulders for a challenger to emerge from the pack on the Augusta National course.

While Woosnam was seeking to emulate Sandy Lyle, winner in 1988, and Nick Faldo (1989, 1990), the presence of José María Olazábal on the leader board increased the prospect of there being a seventh success by a European golfer since Severiano Ballesteros became the first in 1980.

Watson, however, attempted to discourage nationalistic talk. He said: "We're not playing the Ryder Cup. We're playing the Masters. And I'm playing the golf course first of all, then the individuals close to me."

There was tremendous support among the American public for Watson, without a win since 1987, and his compatriots Larry Wadkins, Larry Mize, Andrew Magee, Ray Floyd and Ben Crenshaw,

all of whom were close enough if they were good enough.

The home supporters are desperate that the run of European successes should be brought to an end by one of their own.

Woosnam and Watson both made light of a rules debate caused by an incident on Saturday. Woosnam had putted for an eagle at the 15th but the ball stopped on the lip of the cup. Woosnam followed the rule book by walking to the hole in reasonable time. Then he was allowed to wait ten seconds to determine whether the ball was at rest. In fact, he tapped in after waiting only four seconds.

Tom Weiskopf, commenting on television, suggested that there had been a disagreement between Woosnam and Watson. Watson was less than pleased when questioned on the matter.

"All I said to Ian was mark the ball and be careful with the flag," Watson said. "In fact, if I had been Ian then I would have waited a little longer. It makes me mad that people are

always trying to create a controversy."

Woosnam said: "I thought about marking the ball but I just wondered whether I could put it back without it falling in. I thought it was best to just tap it in. The only thing I was worried about was pulling the flag out and touching the ball."

What was bound to play on Woosnam's mind as the final round unfolded was the certainty of the dramas to come over the closing nine holes where the tournament is traditionally decided.

He was well aware that history has shown that the Masters, even one such as this edition which has been a kaleidoscope of dramas, really springs to life on the last nine holes.

The Welshman's 67 on Saturday had enabled him to take a slimy one-shot lead over Watson into the final round. He knew that the eight foot putts he missed at the 16th and 17th holes and the shot could yet prove hideously expensive.

Statistical evidence also weighed against Woosnam. In the history of the event, the leader with 18 holes remaining has stayed ahead on 29 occasions and been overtaken on 36.

Woosnam is by nature an optimistic soul and he enjoys being at the top of the leader board. Even so he acknowledged that it is one thing to lead in a European tournament and quite another in a world championship.

"The only time I've led a major was after the first round of the Open in 1986," he said. "So this is new to me."

Nick Faldo began his round on the final day with a rare flourish, scoring an eagle three at the second hole, which took him to six under par. It was exactly the start that he required to place pressure on the leaders. He was well aware that if he could put his name on the leader board the others would start to worry.



The right angle: Gascoigne unleashes a 35-yard free kick that is about to brush past Seaman's fingers before nestling in the Arsenal net

## Seaman is reduced to tears by Gascoigne

Tottenham Hotspur..... 3  
Arsenal..... 1

By STUART JONES  
FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT

PAUL Gascoigne has provoked tears to flow again yesterday they were not his own. In shaping the destiny of the first FA Cup semi-final to be held at Wembley, he broke the hearts of Arsenal, and especially of their goalkeeper, David Seaman, who left the arena weeping.

Touching heights of brilliance rare even by his elevated standards, Gascoigne blocked Arsenal's path to a historic double and ushered Tottenham Hotspur to the final in which they will meet Nottingham Forest on May 18.

His contribution, though it lasted scarcely an hour, bordered on the sensational.

Show him a spacious stage, turn up the lights, cover the event with television cameras and Gascoigne remains one of the game's most enthralling entertainers. As in Italy last summer, he cannot resist taking the starring role during the biggest of occasions.

Throughout his first FA Cup campaign for the club (injury and suspension curtailed his activities in the past couple of seasons), he has been their principal inspiration.

In spite of recently undergoing a stomach operation, he could not be restrained even by the most disciplined defensive organisation in the country.

On the eve of this north London derby, he was so overcome by nerves that he could not sleep and required a couple of injections. Within a dozen minutes his natural hyperactive energy was being positively extended and Arsenal's ambitions of winning the Cup as well as the League were in ruins.

After only the third defeat of their extraordinary season, George Graham conceded that "the game was lost" then. Gascoigne's first act was outrageous both in conception and execution.

Only he could have considered beating England's goalkeeper with a 35-yard free kick and carried out the undisciplined but apparently absurd threat.

His shot, struck with op-

timum power and rising to the perfect height, brushed Seaman's fingers before nestling in the corner and Tottenham, bristling with purposeful aggression, were ahead. After Gascoigne bemused Thomas with a couple of inventive flicks to release Allen, their lead was extended by a characteristic close-range prod from Linaker.

Cautions issued to Dixon, Stewart and Samways punctuated a period of hostilities which ended once Gascoigne and Thomas had indulged in their own personal and brief warfare.

Arsenal scored only through an unforced error, perpetrated by the inexperienced Edinburgh, whose mis-directed clearance led ultimately to Smith, though surrounded by three opponents, heading in Dixon's cross.

Arsenal, though encouraged psychologically a few seconds before the change of ends, were unable sufficiently to increase their momentum.

Witterburn and Smith, who had missed the clearest opportunity of the first half, might have claimed an equaliser before Gascoigne, having scored his sixth goal of the FA Cup, walked off to an ovation from half of the stadium. Almost immediately, his replacement, Nayim, gave Tottenham the belief they were seeking.

Within minutes of his incisive run, Linaker made a more profound impact after gaining possession inside the centre circle. Using Samways as a convenient decoy, he accelerated past the comparatively cumbersome Adams and drove across Seaman. Alarmingly, England's goalkeeper could do no more than wave the ball in.

Linaker's fourth goal in two games since returning from Tenerife was more crucial than it seemed at the time. A typically animated Gascoigne watched from the bench as Campbell, who hit the bar, Smith and Merson threatened to belittle his contribution and spoil Tottenham's impending celebrations.

One fears Gascoigne would end up one of those

## Château Gazza is not a wine that travels well

ALAS, poor Gazza. I wonder which of his would-be billion-billion-billion-lira purchasers were at Wembley yesterday to watch the latest episode in the soap opera of Paul Gascoigne's life. If so, they saw exactly why Italian clubs talk about paying such ludicrous sums for him — and exactly why he could end up a complete disaster.

That first goal was a thing of fabulous perfection; the sort of goal for which buyers would pay every penny of Spurs' debts, never mind the measly £8.5 million Lazio are talking about. The cross for the second goal was set up by the kind of astute, skilful and intelligent passing that one expects from Gascoigne.

Gascoigne had the kind of game that makes £8.5 million look a bargain. Oh, and he might have got himself sent off as well. The game went through a period of great intensity and came close to losing its temper.

Gascoigne surfs along on any emotional wave that happens to be rolling. His reaction to the scent of trouble was to have a kerfuffle with Davis. A more neurotic referee might have handled this messy incident far more historically.

What would Italian observers make of this? One cannot help but wonder how Gascoigne would handle the pressures of Italian football, in which cheating is performed with a certain degree of intelligence and forethought. Any reasonably thoughtful Italian full back would fancy his chances of getting Gascoigne sent off in any match he played.

And then one wonders how Gascoigne would handle the living-abroad part of the deal. Gascoigne is impressive in some areas of life, but we have yet to see him in the role of relaxed, urbane cosmopolitan. All Englishmen are Europeans now. But is Château Gascoigne a wine that travels?

One fears Gascoigne would end up one of those

hotel-room prisoners, a lonely monoglot dining off room service, mainlining Marmite, telephoning Newcastle and spending too much money on plane tickets.

He plays alongside a man who has demonstrated all the qualities needed to make a success of football abroad. Gary Linaker lived in Barcelona, socialised almost exclusively with Spaniards and spoke Spanish so well he was able to do a live football commentary on television. In success and in adversity, he made Barcelona work.

And he has still never been booked on the pitch. He embodies the maxim of the sly: don't get mad, get even. Linaker gets even by scoring goals, as he scored twice yesterday. You couldn't wish to meet an easier fellow.

He refused to make the fatal mistake of so many footballing exiles: to see a contract as something to be endured, a kind of highly remunerative prison sentence. Such an approach makes a player miserable in his daily life, and less than himself as a footballer.

One cannot help but feel that Gascoigne could go that way: a man born for the Marmite-and-telephones route. He does, after all, rather strike one as a person in whom the Englishman is in ascendant over the European.

There is no doubt that he has what it takes as a ball-player. He adores big games. Yesterday, at the biggest game the season has given us so far, he was a joy to watch. There is no doubt that he could take the big-time Italian league by storm. Certainly, Gascoigne could do brilliantly. But the trouble is, he will have to take Gazza along with him. I have every faith in the sublime talents of Gascoigne — but I fear for Gazza.

## Men who broke the mould

Augusta

THE transformation over a period of 30 years has been a revelation. From a time when, in the recollection of Peter Ryde, former golf correspondent of these columns, "it was a dismal scene for the British, non-existent patriotically, but wonderful golf for the Americans", to the present day, with Britain threatening to win the hallowed Masters for the fourth consecutive year and a European for the seventh time in 11 years.

Augusta is only part of the changing scene. Ever since European players were embraced in the Ryder Cup in 1979, the traditional domination of the United States has been on the run. However,

reluctantly at first, American spectators now come gladly to Augusta to watch the best from Europe. "I hope Woosnam wins," a ticket-holder of many years said yesterday. "He doesn't waste time on the course, he is friendly with the crowd, he hits the ball a mile, and he really goes for it."

When Ryde, one of that distinguished quartet of British correspondents including Henry Longhurst, Leonard Crawley and Pat Ward Thomas, first covered this event, it was in response to the impact made upon a British golf audience by Arnold Palmer's victory in the Open.

Palmer, never mind Augusta, could not be ignored.

"There was no one there at all for Britain in our early years," Ryde recalls. "We had to follow the Americans. There was, simply, the best golf I think it took Britain more time to recover following the war, which had knocked our golf sideways, and it was years before we could talk of any of our players in the same breath. In my opinion, the sense of order that Gerald Micklem brought into amateur golf made an important difference — and then, when Europeans became used to travelling, American golf seemed to become a bit blinkered."

The first to break into the Masters top 20 from Britain was the little heralded Peter Butler, who finished thirteenth in 1964 behind Palmer with a fine 69 in the third round. Butler returned regularly, finishing fourteenth in 1966 and 24th in 1967. When Tony Jacklin was briefly breaking the American mould in the late 60s, he could finish no better than 24th in 1968 and fourteenth in 1970, the year he won the US Open.

Then came Peter Oosterhuis. "When Oosterhuis came equal third in 1973, with Nicklaus and Goaly, behind Tommy Aaron, it was quite exceptional, a staggering event," Ryde says. "Britain had begun to mean something with Jacklin's performances. Prior to that, it was really embarrassing having to report on British players for local interest at home. The situation was so different from now it wasn't true."

The year after Oosterhuis, Maurice Bembridge came ninth, thanks to a blistering 64 in the final round, for a 283 total behind Gary Player's winning total of 278. The European who was really going to shake the Americans in their shoes was Severiano Ballesteros, who first came to Augusta notice when finishing eighteenth and twelfth respectively in 1978 and 1979.

Then came the decade of Sevy. Twice first, second, twice third, fourth, fifth and seventh, and when he faltered, relatively, in 1988, there was Sandy Lyle to record the first British win. The Brits have been pulling the American tail ever since.

## English swept away by American brawn

THE United States became the first world champions in women's rugby union after hiding their time before pulling England apart by 19-6 in the second half of the World Cup final in Cardiff (Alix Ramsay writes).

In the first half, England had kept the Americans penned back in a tight and turgid show of muscle. The "locks from hell" and the "turbo props" could do little to counter a disciplined display from the England forwards. Facing the heavier American line-up, the English pack finally proved that organisation can counter brawn, scoring a penalty try from a

well-worked five-metre scrum. Converted by Gill Burns, the English drew first blood to go 6-0 up.

But the United States, tackling with power and skill, were always going to come back. The turning point came after half an hour when a Francis fumble allowed the United States to press forward, winning a penalty. Harju converted and the Americans were given a new lease of life.

Within two minutes of the second half Godwin forced the ball over after England had failed to counter the American pressure. Now the States were on a roll and the English could do nothing to stop them.

## Whitaker goes clear for title

GOTHENBURG — John Whitaker and Henderson Milton won the Volvo World Cup yesterday for the second year in succession amid the sport's most emotional scenes ever (Jenny MacArthur writes).

Their win, which came after achieving the only double clear round in yesterday's grand prix, was acclaimed with a deafening foot-stamping roar from the 10,000-strong — predominantly teenage — crowd. In unprecedented scenes, they waved "Milton" banners and showed their hero with bunches of tulips. Ronnie Massarella, the British team manager, said he had seen nothing like it in his 25 years in the sport. Whitaker, who won £30,000

yesterday bringing his total winnings on Mr and Mrs Tom Bradley's Milton to £900,000 in their eight-year career, had doubted the fairytale outcome. "I thought third place was too far behind to be able to win," he said.

But Roland Nilsson's technically demanding course played into his hands. In the first round, Nelson Pessoa, of Brazil, the eventual runner-up, and Whitaker had produced two of only five clear rounds to move into first and second places respectively. Otto Becker, the German, on Pamina, the overnight leaders, had four faults and dropped to third place.

In the second round, Whitaker, going second from last, had to be faultless to have a chance of overtaking Pessoa. The pair, in front of a spell-bound audience, jumped in spectacular Pessoa-like style to record a clear round.

Pessoa, aged 56, who jumped against the legendary Harry Llewellyn and Foxhunter at the start of his career, looked set to achieve his long-standing ambition. But it was not to be. Four faults at fence three dropped him to second place for the second time in seven years.

Results, page 33

**National Westminster Bank**  
Business Accounts  
Interest Rates

National Westminster Bank announces the following interest rates, effective from 15 April 1991:

Business Reserve Account		
Gross Interest per annum	Balance	Gross Compensated Annual Rate*
10.25%	£250,000 - £1,000,000	10.65%
10.125%	£100,000 - £249,999	10.52%
9.875%	£25,000 - £99,999	10.25%
9.25%	£2,000 - £24,999	9.58%
6.625%	£500 - £1,999	6.79%

Capital Reserve Account		
Gross Interest per annum	Balance	Gross Compensated Annual Rate*
11.75%	£250,000 and above	12.28%
11.625%	£100,000 - £249,999	12.14%
11.50%	£25,000 - £99,999	12.01%
10.875%	£2,000 - £24,999	11.33%

\* Where appropriate, basic rate will be deducted from interest credited or paid (which may be reduced by relevant non-tax-exempt). Subject to the interest rate on your savings if the interest payments are not used in the account.

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